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## WIGMORE ABBEY.

THE history of this Abbey is so intimately connected with that of the Mortimers, one of whom founded the Abbey, and others enriched it, that it would seem necessary, first of all, to state what has come down to us of this distinguished family which played so important a part in the early history of our country; the last of them, Edmund Earl of March, having been declared by the Parliament, in the ninth of Richard II, heir to the crown, and Edward IV being immediately descended from it. But as so full an account of the Mortimers is to be met with in other writings, I shall confine myself here to the account given of this family by Dugdale in relating the history of the foundation of the Abbey, and add only such notices of the Mortimers as appear necessary to elucidate the subject. The statement of Dugdale with respect to the origin of the Abbey is as follows :

“Hugh Mortimer, a noble and great man in the reign of King Stephen, made Oliver Merlimond his seneschall or steward, and gave him the town of Scobbedon (Shobdon), and to his son Eudo the parsonage of the church of Aylmendestree (Aymestry). There was then no church at Scobbedon, but only a chapel of St. Juliana ; but Oliver built one there, and dedicated it to St. John the Evangelist.

“Afterwards the said Oliver went a pilgrimage to St. James the Apostle at Compostela in Spain; and having been most charitably entertained, at his return, by the canons of St. Victor at

Paris, when he had caused his church at Scobbedon to be consecrated by Robert Betun, Bishop of Hereford, and obtained of him the church of Rugeley, he sent to the Abbot of St. Victor, and obtained of him two of his canons, to whom he gave the said two churches and his lands of Ledecote, providing them a decent house, with barns and store of corn.

"Some time afterwards Hugh Mortimer and Oliver Merlimond disagreeing, the latter went away into the service of Miles Earl of Hereford; and Hugh reassumed all he had before given him, and what Oliver had granted to the canons, who were thereby reduced to such straits that they designed to have left the place. But the quarrel being made up, Hugh restored to Oliver all his lands, and theirs to the canons; adding moreover, of his own, to the latter the church of Wigmore, advancing the Prior to the title of an Abbot. Notwithstanding all which, he again took from the canons the town of Scobbedon, and some time after restored it again.

"There being want of water at Scobbedon, the canons moved their habitation to a place called Eye, near the river Lugg, where they had not been long before they again removed to Wigmore, and from thence again to Beodune,<sup>1</sup> where they built a monas-

<sup>1</sup> Beodune seems to have been the name of that particular part of the Abbey lands where the remains of the Abbey still stand; but the name cannot be identified with any of those by which the different fields are now called, nor with those which they had when the grant of Philip and Mary was made. The following fuller description of this is given in the Anglo-Norman account copied from Dugdale by Wright in his *History of Ludlow*: "The canons continued to be very much incommoded and annoyed daily by their residence at Wigmore, and they went about the country on every side to seek and consider of a place where they could make a decent and a large dwelling of themselves and others for ever. It happened one day in August that one of the canons, whose name was Walter Agaymoth, sat on the field of Beodune amongst the reapers, and contemplated all the country about, and considered attentively, and saw the place where the Abbey is now situated, and marked the spot; and returned to his house, and told the Abbot and his brethren what he had seen, who went with him, and considered the place on all sides, and saw well that the spot was very good and large, and convenient to make their Abbey there. And they were very glad and joyful above measure, and went to Sir Hugh de Mortimer, and told him what they had found, and that the place suited them very well to make a perpetual dwelling by his aid; and immediately he granted it to them fully, and with much joy, and promised them his aid, and commanded immediately that they should remove thither the goods they had at Wigmore." (Wright, pp. 118-119.)

tery and a church, dedicated to St. James by Robert Foliott, Bishop of Hereford; Hugh Mortimer bestowing on the canons several possessions,<sup>1</sup> and much plate for the altar.<sup>2</sup>

"After the death of Hugh, his son Roger de Mortimer for some time oppressed the canons so grievously that most of them were forced to retire to Scobbedon; but the difference was at last adjusted by King Henry; and Roger, before his death, confirmed his father's grants to them, and added more of his own. His wife, Isabella Ferrars, built a religious house at Lechlade after his death, and endowed it with lands, for the good of his soul.

"King William the Conqueror brought over with him into England two hundred and sixty renowned knights, the chiefest of whom was Ralph Mortimer, to whom he gave the lordship of Wigmore, besides other possessions in the marches of Wales. This Ralph built the Castle of Wigmore;<sup>3</sup> and left two sons, Hugh and William, of whom Hugh was the founder of the Abbey of Wigmore, as has been said above, in the year 1179, endowing it with large possessions. He died in the said monastery anno 1185.

"His grandson, Ralph Mortimer, was sent over into Normandy by King John, to defend that country, which the King of France had invaded because King John refused to do him homage for

<sup>1</sup> In the Anglo-Norman account it is stated that Sir Hugh Mortimer gave to the Abbey the churches in Leintwardine, Aymestree, Cheilmers (Chelmarsh), Downton, Boreton (Burrington), Elton, Leinthall, Kinton, and the mill of Leintwardine, and land of the yearly value of twenty sols., which Hugh de Mortimer bought of Herbert du Chaston; and the land below Wigmore, and the land of Newton, and the rent of the mill of Boreton, and the rent of Elton and of Brinshop. (Wright, p. 122.)

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Eyton, in his *History of Shropshire*, quoting from the French *Annals*, and speaking of the foundation of the Abbey, says Brian de Brompton and his son John were most urgent about the undertaking. Hugh de Mortimer laid the first stone, Brian de Brompton laid the second, and promised one hundred shillings in aid of the work; but he gave no money, though he granted the canons all easements in his lands, which easements were of great avail. John, son of the said Brian, laid the third stone, and neither gave nor promised anything; but what he did not do in promise he performed fully afterwards in deed, for by him was the church of Kinleth (Kinlet) given to the Abbey. (Eyton, vol. iv, p. 243.)

<sup>3</sup> There was a castle already at Wigmore when the Conqueror came into England, belonging to Edrick Count of Salop. Ralph de Mortimer fought against him, and took the castle and rebuilt it, having had the lordship of those parts bestowed upon him by the Conqueror. (See Dugdale.)

the same, as of right he ought to do. Ralph was there taken prisoner by the French; and during his absence the Welsh, making an irruption, plundered and burnt down the monastery of Wigmore, leaving only the church standing.

"Roger, the son of this Ralph, firmly adhered to King Henry III against his rebellious barons, being a great instrument in subduing them and establishing the King on his throne. Like his father and grandfather, he was buried in the Abbey.

"Roger Mortimer, grandson of the above named, was the first Earl of March,<sup>1</sup> created in the 1 Edward III; and he was great-grandfather to Edmund Mortimer, who married Philippa, sole daughter and heir of Lionel Duke of Clarence, second son of King Edward III. He went over into Ireland anno 1381, and dy'd there at the age of 29 years.

"Before his going into that kingdom he had settled 2000 marks a year upon the canons of Wigmore, to build them a new

<sup>1</sup> He was also made Chief Justice of Wales, and by his marriage with Johanna de Geneville he came into possession of the Castle of Ludlow; and the King soon after, in making a progress, was entertained by him at his castles of Ludlow and Wigmore. He was so set up by these honours, and became so proud, that one of his sons, in raillery, styled him the "King of Folly." He was hanged at "The Elms," at Smithfield, for consenting to the death of Edward II, and was buried, according to some accounts, at the Grey Friars in London; by other accounts, at the Friars Minors at Shrewsbury; and by another, again, at the Friars Minors at Coventry; but many years afterwards his body was interred in the Abbey.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon, in his *Tower of London*, thus describes Mortimer's intrigue with the Queen, and his escape from the Tower: "When Edward went away from London, on his wars and other follies, the fair Isabella ruffled her indolent mood by receiving visits in her chamber from Roger Mortimer, the reckless and handsome border chief, who was then a prisoner in the Keep. Mortimer got into the kitchen, crept up the kitchen chimney, and came out on the roof, from which he escaped to the river, and so away into France." (*Her Majesty's Tower*, vol. i, p. 50.)

He left four sons, of whom one son, John, was killed in a tournament at Shrewsbury; and Edmund, the eldest, died at Stanton Lacy, 26 Jan. 1331, in the flower of his age; leaving, however, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew de Badlesmere, a son Roger, then three years old. This Roger received the honour of knighthood with the Prince of Wales; and in the 28th Edward III, the judgment against his grandfather, Roger Earl of March, was reversed. He married Philippa, daughter of William Montague, Earl of Salisbury, and died Feb. 26, 1539, leaving Edmund his son and heir, born Candlemas Eve, 1351. (See Mr. Clive's *Records of Ludlow*.)



church, the said revenue to return to his heirs when the church was finished. And whilst in Ireland he procured the Abbot the privilege of the mitre and other pastoral ornaments, besides many immunities, and sent them over oxen and cows, and many other presents.

"This Edmund, by his wife Philippa aforesaid, left two sons, Roger and Edmund;<sup>1</sup> and two daughters, Elizabeth and Philippa. Roger Mortimer was killed in Ireland, anno 1398, leaving issue, by his wife Ellenor, two sons, Edmund<sup>2</sup> and Roger; and two daughters, Anne and Ellenor. Anne married Richard Consborough, Earl of Cambridge; the two sons and the other daughter all died without issue."

Thus far Dugdale, and to this I will only add that the account given by Bishop Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, of "the Austin Abbey of Wigmore," coincides in all respects with that of his predecessor, except in being far more concise.

#### CHARTER OF HENRY VIII.

The next source of information which we meet with concerning the Abbey is that which is contained in the charter of Henry VIII. This charter, which was passed in the first year of his reign, enumerates and confirms all the preceding charters. It does not, however, take these in the order in which they were granted. It begins with the charter of his father, "*præcarissimi Patris mei domini Henrici nuper Regis Angliæ septimi.*" The next mentioned is that "*præpotentis Principis*

<sup>1</sup> This Edmund was taken prisoner by Owen Glendwr, and married his daughter. His sister Elizabeth married Henry Percy, the "Hotspur" of Shakespeare.

<sup>2</sup> The Edmund here mentioned was the last Earl of March, and was the Mortimer of Shakespeare (first Part of *Henry VI*); as his uncle Edmund, last mentioned, was the Mortimer of the same writer in the first Part of *Henry IV*. Addressing his nephew, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, he says:

"Thou seest that I no issue have,  
And that my fainting words do warrant death.  
Thou art my heir."

The Duke of York succeeded him in the lordship of Wigmore, and was one of those who confirmed the privileges of the Abbey, as *his* son, Edward IV, did after him, and subsequently also Henry VII.

nobilis memoriæ Ricardi nuper Ducis Eboracensis, Camariæ, Marchiæ et Ulsteriæ." The third charter mentioned is that of Edmund "de Mortuo Mari, Comitis Marchiæ et Ulsteriæ, domini de Wigmore et Clare et Camariæ." Then follows one of another Edmund Mortimer, bearing the same titles. It then goes up to the original charter "Hugonis de Mortuo Mari," the founder of the Abbey. This it gives at full length. Commencing "Ego Hugo de Mortuo Mari in nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, fundator abbatiæ canonicorum regularium de Wigmore," it proceeds to enumerate in considerable detail the various privileges granted to the abbot and canons. That they shall not be compelled to attend any fair or market; that they may keep a court within themselves, and hold plea of all matters excepting those which concern putting any man to death, which may not be done without leave; that they shall be free from all arrests within the liberties which belong to the said Abbey, and from all service in the county; that they shall have common of pasture for all sorts of cattle, where the said Hugh, their founder, hath any right or title; that they fish and fowl in all places about Wigmore, excepting his own vineyard and ponds; that they shall not be compelled to do him suit or service to the court of "halimot," or hundred court, unless they desire advice or judgment in any doubtful case, and then to have the same without fee or delay; that they shall not be compelled to entertain the servants of their founder, nor to follow any hue or cry, nor to shew their arms to any of their founder's officers; that they shall have the tenths of things that belong to their said founder; that they shall pay no fine, relief, or other service, upon the decease or alienation of the lord or lordship of Wigmore, and that they and their successors shall be free from all secular service and examinations whatsoever; and, lest these privileges and liberties be hereafter infringed and diminished by the said founder's heirs, he warrants the same to the said abbot and convent against himself, his heirs, and suc-

cessors, to hold the same in pure and free alms for ever. Witnesses to the above grant: the Lord Robert Ffoliot, Bishop of Hereford, who dedicated the church; the Lord Hugh de Lacy, the Lord Robert Corbet, the Lord Robert Rowles, who were themselves present at the dedication; Elured de Cheyber, Brian de Brompton, Simon his son, Roger de Kynlet, William brother of the Lord Hugh, the son of the Lord Adam de Salvagio),<sup>1</sup> Everard de Jellona, Roger de Cornelia, and others.

The grant next noticed is that of Roger de Mortuo Mari, son of Radulphus de Mortuo Mari.<sup>2</sup> The charter now goes back to the year 1244, in which year<sup>3</sup> Thomas

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Robinson, author of the *Castles of Herefordshire*, considers Adam de Salvagio=Adam Salwey. There was an Adam Salwey in a very early part of the pedigree of that family, who might correspond to the above; and there was also another member of the same family in the neighbourhood of Ludlow at the time, Thomas Salawey having, with two of the Mortimers and others, been in the year 1241 one of the witnesses to the grant, by Jordan of Ludford, of the common of Whikliff to the town of Ludlow.

<sup>2</sup> This was Roger, created the first Earl of March in 1328, and who was executed Nov. 20, 1330.

<sup>3</sup> The family of De Fraxino (or Fraximo, as it is spelt in the old copy of the charter of Henry VIII in our possession) was afterwards known as that of De Frene. Mr. Eyton, in his *History of Shropshire*, tells us the name of Ingeram de Fraxino occurs in the years 1203, 1210, and 1221. He married Petronilla, eldest daughter of Baldwin le Poer, and held one fourth of a knight's fee at Neen Sollars in the honour of Richard's Castle. Hugh de Fraxino, his successor, and probably his son, held in 1243 two hides in Sutton St. Nicholas (afterwards called Sutton Frene) and Marden, both in the honour of Kington. He also held half a knight's fee in Moccas of the Earl of Hereford. He seems afterwards to have been deprived of some of his lands by the King, as having been a follower of Simon de Montfort. (Eyton, vol. iv, 295.)

Mr. Robinson, in his account of Moccas (see *Castles of Herefordshire*), says that in the 10th Edward III Hugh de Frene had summons to Parliament as a baron of the realm, but only in that year. This Hugh, he adds, is presumed to be he who married Alice, daughter and heir of Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and widow first of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and secondly of Eubolo le Strange; in right of which lady he is said to have claimed the earldom of Lincoln. The last of the De Frenes whom we find in connexion with Moccas was Richard Frene, Chevalier, who died seized of it about the year 1375.

What relation Thomas de Fraxino was to Hugh I have not been

de Fraxino, lord of Prestmede,<sup>1</sup> makes a grant of certain lands at Prestmede to the abbot and canons of Wigmore, with considerable rights and privileges. This grant is given at the same length as that of Hugh Mortimer, the founder of the Abbey. The grant, amongst other privileges, authorises the canons to hold their court at Prestmede, and to try all causes, both great and small, excepting only those which pertain to the taking away a man's life. The grantor is not to be entitled to sit in their court with them, unless especially invited by them to do so. One third of the fines are to be paid to him, and he is to keep all their prisoners for them in his castle at Prestmede. The con-

able to discover; but as Hugh held land in the honour of Kington in 1243, and Thomas de Fraxino's grant of Prestmede was in 1244, they were probably brothers.

<sup>1</sup> Prestmede was the old name of Presteign in Radnorshire. R. W. Banks, Esq., has sent me the following notice of it from the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV in 1291 A.D.: "*Ecclesia de Presthemmed, taxatio, £17:6:8; decima, £1:14:8; cum capella, est abbatibus de Wygemore. Porcio vicarii in eadem, tax. £8; dec. 16s.*" In Dugdale also, vol. vi, pp. 535-6, we find the following: "Prestmede vel Prestend reddit assis, £1:5:4; Prestmede, annual redd. 8s. 8d.; Prestmede redd. custumar. ten. £9:4:9½; Prestmede, decima, £22:8:4; Presbend, porc. vicar. 8s. 2d." Mr. Banks also informs me that in the ministers' accounts of the Mortimer possessions, *temp.* Edward III, "Presthende" occurs in connexion with Radnor and Norton, the latter of which is in the parish of Presteign. In the same accounts, 3 and 6 Henry IV, it is "Presthende"; and in the *valores* of castles of Edward IV, in respect of his earldom of March (7 and 8 Edward IV), it is "Presthemped"; and there is an item for rent of the pasturage of Combe Hill, "*apud Presthemmed,*" Combe Hill being in the parish of Presteign. There is a variation in the spelling of the name even in the charter of Henry VIII; and finally, in the *Survey* of Browne Willis, of the diocese of Hereford, we come to the modern name of Presteigne,—"Presteyne, V. and R. St. Andrew, Priory of Wigmore." There is, indeed, no name which in any degree approaches Presteign, except Prestmede; and to this we may add that most of the names to De Fraxino's grant of Prestmede were from the neighbourhood, and some from the parish itself of Presteign. "Trestmede" is mentioned by Dugdale as part of the possessions of Edmund Mortimer, who died 32 Edw. I. It belonged, however, as appears from the grant in 1249, to the De Fraxinos, and must have been sold by them to the Mortimers between this date and 1304.

sideration to be paid by them for the grant was a horse of the value of ten marks in silver. The grant was made April, 1244, at Prestmede. The names of the witnesses were the Lord Brian de Brompton, the Lord John de Lyngaine, Payano de Essis, John de la Combe, Adam de Perwardine, Richard de Lecton, Richard de Turgley, Thomas de Turpleton (Tripelton), Roger de la Haye, William de la Rode, Henry son of Jorford, William de Craselake, William de Ffraximo, and others.

Five years after this grant was made by De Fraxino it was confirmed at Earnwood,<sup>1</sup> on the Purification of the Virgin Mary, by Roger Mortimer, great-grandson of the founder, in the year 1249. The witnesses to this are mostly the same as those to De Fraxino's grant, with the addition, however, of two of the Mortimers, Henry de Mortuo Mari<sup>2</sup> and William de Mortuo Mari, and Radulph de Prestmede, clericus.

The next confirmation of all the preceding grants mentioned in Henry VIII's charter is one "*datum apud Wigmore undecimo die mensis Martii anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum tertio.*"<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ernewood, now a manor in the parish of Kinlet, was originally a forest residence, with a park attached, of the Mortimers. In 1225 (Feb. 13), Henry III commands Hugh de Nevill, justice of the Forest of Feckenham, to let Hugh de Mortimer have ten does (dames) from Feckenham, which the King has given him, towards stocking his park of Ernewood. In 1267 Mortimer appears to have used his manor-house there as a prison. (Eyton, vol. iv, p. 270.)

<sup>2</sup> It appears from the pedigree of the Mortimers, given by Mr. Eyton, that when De Fraxino made his grant, in 1244, the head of the Mortimers was Ralph de Mortimer, who married Gladuse, daughter of Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, and who died in 1246, two years after De Fraxino's grant. It was his son Roger, therefore, who confirmed the grant in 1249. The William de Mortimer, one of the witnesses on this occasion, was probably the fifth son of Roger, and the same whose seal is one of those in the British Museum with the date of 1253. There is, however, no Henry de Mortuo Mari recorded in the pedigree. He was probably, however, another son of Roger.

<sup>3</sup> The Mortimer who made this grant in the 3rd Ric. II must have been Edmund, who married Philippa, daughter of the Duke of Clarence, who was made by Ric. II Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in the ninth year of the reign of that king was declared heir appa-

After enumerating all the preceding grants, Hen. VIII then proceeds to his own grant. He states that of his special grace and favour, and for improving of the said Abbey, and for security to the said Abbey and Convent, he ratifies and confirms all their former gifts and grants, liberties, franchises, and hereditaments whatsoever, to hold and enjoy the same for ever. And whereas the said Hugh, their founder, by his charter granted the said abbot and canons liberty to keep a court, he confirms the same, and grants them liberty to keep a court and view of frankpledge, and whatsoever pertains to the view of frankpledge and to the royal power, as far as he himself possesses it, and is able to grant it, to be held in the said Abbey or elsewhere within any of their manors, townships, or liberties, which are mentioned to be Leintwardine, Kinton, Witton, Tripleton, Marloe, Wigmore, Yetton the Less, Adforton, Stanway, Peytoe, Letton, Newton Walford, Adletton, and Coxhall, within the royalty of Wigmore aforesaid; and also Shobdon in the county of Hereford; and Cainham, Cleobury, and Walton, in the county of Salop; to hold plea of all matters, except putting any man to death, which is not to be done without leave; together with all waifs and stray cattle in the common called the "Clee" in the said county of Salop, every third year, when they drive the same; which driving, it adds, doth of right pertain to the aforesaid abbot and canons, as belonging to the royalty of Cainham. Also the King grants them liberty of pasture in all the lands, manors, meadows, and pasture, within the royalty of Wigmore, together with the right of fishing and fowling. All their lands they are to hold free from all suit or service to the hundred court or courts of "Halimot," and free from all carriage-service with wains or teams.

The said abbot and convent also are to pay no fees or fine upon exchange, alienation, or decease of the lords

rent of the crown. He went over to Ireland, according to the preceding account of Dugdale, in 1381, and died there at the age of twenty-nine years.

of Wigmore; and that no bailiff, sheriff, or other officer, shall enter their liberties; but the same are privileged from all arrests. And all these liberties and privileges are granted and confirmed unto them, although they have not been used, or by some negligence, or necessity by the change of time, abused.

"In cujus rei testimonium has literas meas patentes fieri fecimus. Datum decimo quarto die Maii anno regni mei primo."<sup>1</sup>

As the above grant of Henry VIII concludes our account of the Abbey previous to the dissolution, and the Mortimers will not again come under our notice, I will mention that several of the Earls of March were buried in the Abbey; and about ninety years ago, in making some alterations in the garden of the present house at the Grange, a large stone coffin was dug up, and afterwards replaced in the same spot, supposed to be that of one of the Earls of March. I would add also that there is in the British Museum an interesting collection of the seals of some of the Mortimers, and one or two also of the abbot of Wigmore. My friend Mrs. Acton, of Acton Scott, had some beautiful casts made from these, and kindly presented them to Alfred Salwey, Esq., one of the present proprietors of the Abbey. The seals here alluded to are those of William de Mortimer, 1253; Roger Mortimer, 1259; Sir John de Mortimer, 1297; Edmund de Mortimer, 1301; Roger de Mortimer, 1303; Roger de Mortimer, 1366; Edmund Earl of March, 1372; and Hugh Mortimer, 1409.

Having thus given an account of the various donations given to the Abbey, and of the great privileges conferred upon the canons, it will be interesting to see how these, from time to time, fulfilled the trust reposed in them, and carried out the intentions of their several

<sup>1</sup> Henry's charter is given only in an abbreviated form. Towards the close of it he confirms also the grant of his predecessor, Edw. IV. It was through this King, the son of that Richard Duke of York, the nephew and heir of the last Earl of March, that all the property of the Mortimers reverted to the crown.



patrons. The most instructive and authentic account of the state of the Abbey, from its foundation to its final dissolution, is to be found in the different visitations in the episcopal Register of Hereford. I regret, however, that my age and infirmities have prevented me from consulting these. How much interesting matter, however, is to be found in them may be seen from the following extracts sent to me by Dr. Bull of Hereford; and should a complete history of the Abbey ever be published (and I hope that some competent person may yet be found to undertake this work), it will be indispensable for him to have recourse to this authentic and original source of information; and I have only to regret that, from the cause already stated, it has not been in my power to give more copious extracts.

*"Roll of the Household Expenses of Richard de Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford, during the years 1289 and 1290. Edited by the Rev. John Webb, and published by the Camden Society, 1855. Pp. cxcix-cciii.*

"The Bishop is proceeding in his visitation from Clunbury. At Leintwardine they crossed the boundary that separates it from Herefordshire, where, from before the old Conqueror's time, the old Watling Street<sup>1</sup> led from the one county to the other. The Visitor inspected this church on his way, the last in that part of the deanery of Clun. It belonged to the Abbey of Wigmore, to which, with several others, it had been given by their second founder, Sir Hugh de Mortimer; and the family cherished an affection for it in after times, and richly endowed the services that were celebrated there. In the following century nine chaplains chanted daily mass at its altars for the souls of Edward III, of Isabella his mother, and Philippa his Queen, of Henry Bishop of Lincoln, the Earl of Lincoln, his Countess Joan, and others, with all the faithful departed. The lands assigned for these comprehensive services were granted by Roger Earl of Mortimer, and were exempted by royal favour from the statute of mortmain. (*Liber Niger de Wigmore*, f. 496.)

"The church contained a regularly appointed choir with stalls

<sup>1</sup> This old street runs through the present lands at Wigmore Grange, and in such a direction as to shew that the Abbey must have been built over a part of it. It may be clearly traced to the south of the present house.

yet remaining. Thither the monks of Wigmore repaired in processions, and the abbot delivered an annual sermon on the Festival of the Virgin, the patron saint. It may be concluded that the reputation of this place was increased by the residence of an anchoritess, on whose self-denying poverty the Bishop, by an acceptable donation of twelve pence, conferred a more substantial token of approval than by, what still might not have been withholden, his merely verbal blessing.

"The Bishop's next sojourn is Wigmore, May 14 to 17, 1290. And here he touched on the deanery of Leominster. On three of the above days he is the guest of the abbot by procuration. Sunday the 15th was employed in visiting the parish church; Monday was devoted to the Abbey itself. He visited the canons ("visitavi canonicos loci"), and very needful it might have been that he should do so. Existing documents tend to shew that some time ago there had been a necessity for this; and as the present was a triennial visitation, a question would naturally arise how far sundry admonitions conveyed to them about three years before had taken permanent effect. In 1286 their affairs had been found in disorder, and the Bishop, in the performance of his duty as Visitor, thought fit to point out to their superior certain irregularities that required amendment, both in himself and those under his immediate care. A precept addressed to him, entitled *Corrections of Wigmore*, comprise these charges. Beginning with the lord abbot himself, 'we find,' he observes, 'that, contrary to the statute, he allows some of the brethren to engage in secular trading, forbidden to ecclesiastics, and especially to those among them who are professed; that every office of the house is burdened with useless numbers of attendants,—some maintaining, and causing to be maintained, out of the goods of the house, two brothers; some their cousins and nephews, some their own carnal sons, others very many strangers who receive food and clothing, yet in no wise serve the house or church; and if any one of this sort be removed, he is presently brought back again; which things, by connivance or consent, the said lord abbot doth allow. Also, whereas all who are to be received as brethren, ought to be received as honest and worthy by common consent specially asked, simple folks, and even idiots, are admitted as brethren; also that the sickly and infirm are not sufficiently supplied with what is necessary for them; also that one Jenkin Lightfoot (Lightfoot) by name, the usher, an invalid, reveals secret conversations of the brethren that he hears, not merely to the superiors and elders of the house, but even to secular persons, disturbing the peace among the brethren, and often stirring up strife among them; also that the seats in

the cloister provided for the brethren who resort thither, are neither sufficient nor of the proper kind; but, owing to their awkwardness, the brethren on that account sooner become weary, give up looking into their books, and are driven to stroll about and walk off; also that brother Richard, superior of the house, with certain accomplices, has endeavoured to disturb the bond of charity among the brethren.'

"These and other matters the Bishop strictly commands to be corrected in house, church, and chapter, ordaining that neither they, nor any like them, be in anywise in future allowed. He then directs the abbot for the time being to govern the affairs of the house by the advice of the more sensible persons in the convent, with all moderation, according to the form of his rule; gives some instructions on the management of the sick, and exhorts one and all to obey those who are over them; entrusting to the abbot the carrying out of these corrections, and requiring a report from him whenever called upon to give an account of what he had done in the premises. (*Reg. Swinfield*, f. 386.)

"This return, if ever called for, has not been recorded; but the present was, of course, an opportunity for further inquiry.

"Now as Abbot Adam was advanced in years, and probably even at this time not altogether equal to hold the rein of government, it would not be strange if, in such a case, the head of an unruly community should in many respects have become too passive for his office, and degenerating into an 'abbot of misrule', have suffered such abuses to take root among them as he had neither the energy to resist or reform. However this may have been, the time was not far off when, by his own admission, he was no longer able to stay at the helm.

"About three years after, in July 1293, when another visitation came round, he complained of being so worn out with age and infirmity, that he could neither take care of his own person nor the bodily and spiritual infirmities of others, and therefore entreated that he might be released from his charge. The Bishop, commending his good qualities and deserving conduct up to that time, professed a general disapproval of resignation; yet that his inability might be no longer injurious to those who were under him, issued a commission to Master William de Kingescote, his ordinary, to inquire and report upon the case; and if true, upon his resignation, to cause an apartment, with a sufficient maintenance out of the Abbey, to be secured to him and his attendants. Adam accordingly withdrew, and John de Erleston (Eardisland?) was chosen in his room. But before another cycle of three years was completed, John in his turn earnestly and repeatedly petitioned to be released. His plea rested upon

insufficiency to support the burden of his dignity, and a desire in future for a contemplative life. About the beginning of 1296 he too retired, and great attention was paid to his comfortable provision within the convent. His popularity among them, or their desire to procure his abdication, is indirectly expressed in the minute attention to his wants, and even comforts, set forth in the order for his maintenance. It was voted unanimously that he should have the chamber next to the Chapel of the Blessed Mary, with another chamber thereunto adjoining, and the little plot of ground called 'The Herbarry'; and for his help and comfort he was to have one of the canons, a non-residentiary (*i. e.* holding no office in the house), in the house, of his own choosing, removable at his pleasure to choose another. They were to have, in daily food and clothing, as much as two other canons received by the year; to be under no obligation to attend in choir or convent against their inclination, nor hindered from so doing when it was their desire; to have one servant to wait upon them, whose food and clothing, provided by the monastery, should be the same as that of the abbot's groom. Should brother Adam, his predecessor, depart this life, the said John was thenceforth to receive from the Abbey his yearly salary of forty shillings, by half yearly payments at Michaelmas and Lady Day, over and above one mark, which he was to receive annually to purchase necessaries at the festival of Christmas. And for his need he was to have a mortar or cresset burning by night in the aforesaid chamber, with firing and candles, and his expenses for repair of the walls and roof of his dwelling; and all other little necessaries, such as utensils, table-cloths, towels, and such things as are wanted for the support of human life; the canons reserving to themselves the power of adding to or diminishing, correcting and interpreting, this ordinance, as they should hereafter think fit for the honour of God and the advantage of the Abbey and of John their brother. This instrument is dated at Bosbury, April 16, 1296. (*Reg. Swinfield*, f. 116A.)

"They had now two pensionary abbots upon their roll, when John de Wyton, or Wylton, undertook the office. He, too, appears to have been an incompetent ruler; for in three years after his election a dispute had broken out between him and the brethren, when the house was once more visited and corrected, and a council of six elders of the fraternity was appointed to assist him. These seem to have turned against him whom they were called in to support, and in 1300 the Bishop interposed to establish the abbot's claim to rents of which they attempted to deprive him.

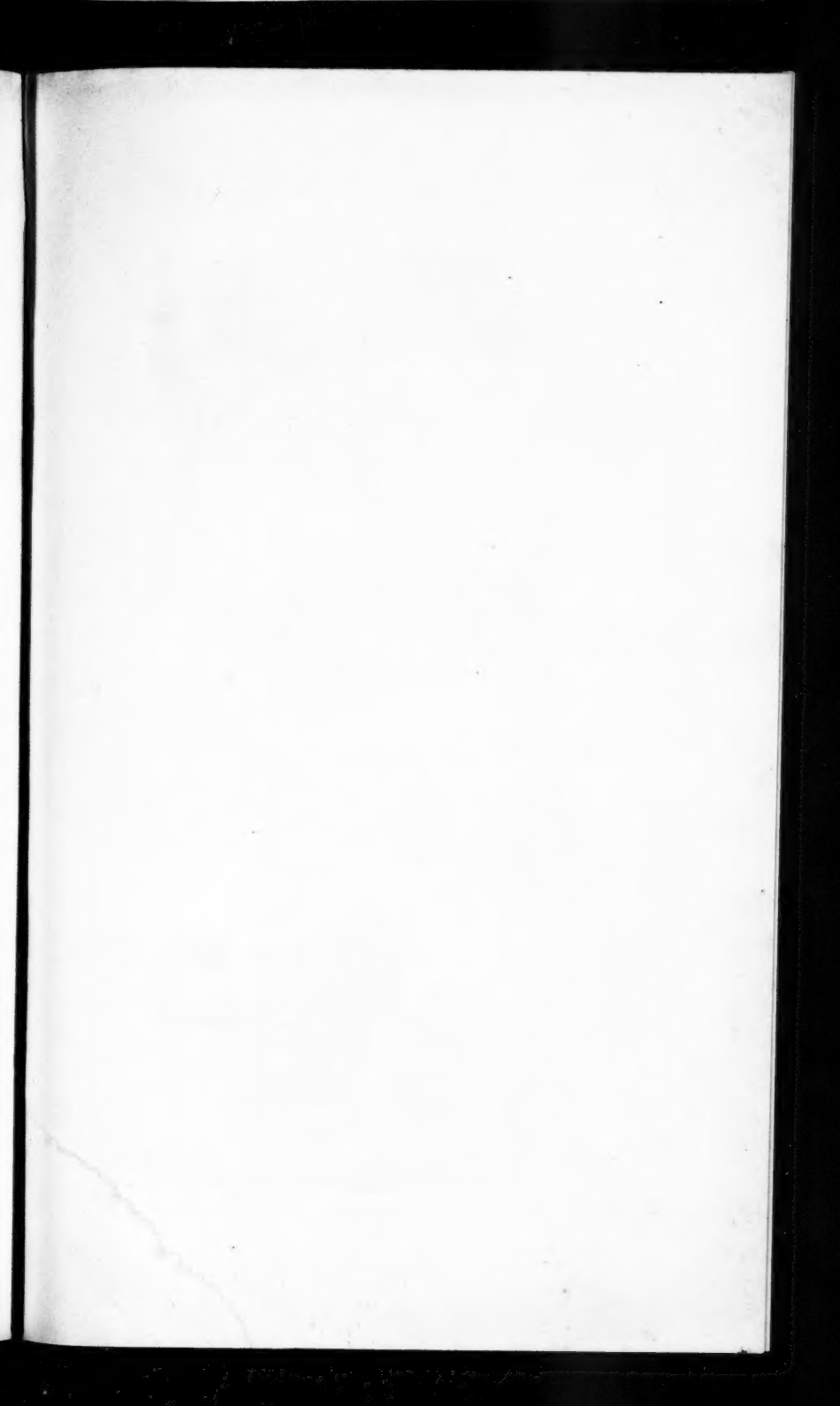
"About this time Wyton left them, and Walter de Ludlow,

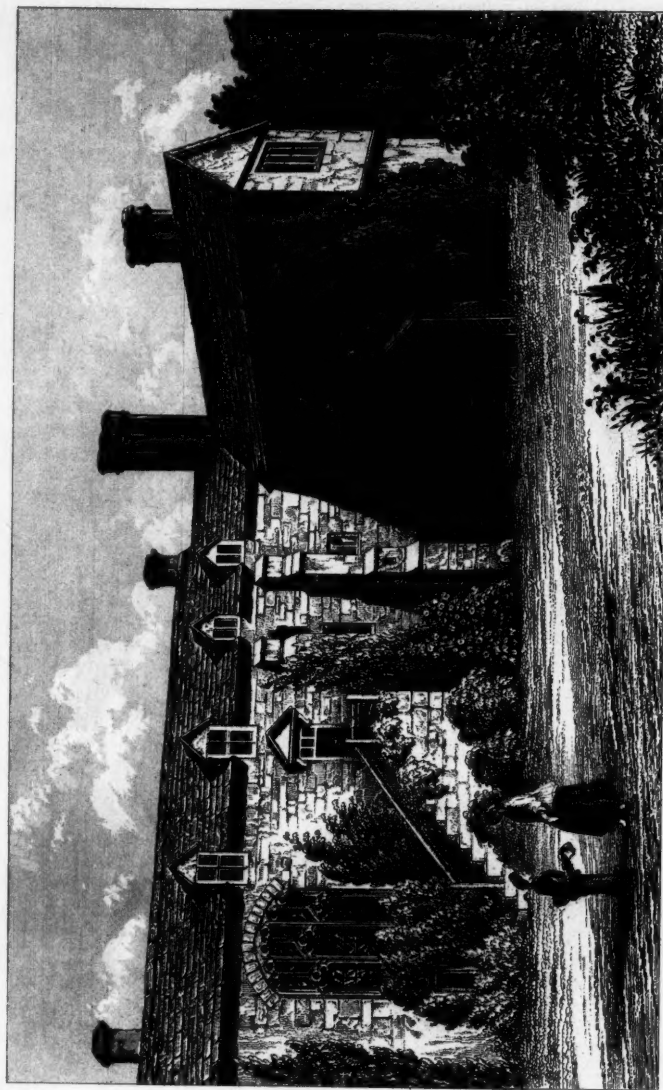
chosen from among them, came into office, only soon to throw it up again. He had been some time præcentor, and one of the council above mentioned. (Wright's *Ludlow*, p. 195.) Then Philip de Waleys, or Galeys, in 1302 undertook the difficult government, and for a while appears to have been more successful in it than those who for the last ten years or more preceded him. He remained with them during the rest of Swinfield's episcopacy; but the leaven of mismanagement or insubordination was still at work, and in 1318 they were in sad confusion. Not all the religious privileges they enjoyed, nor the wealth of the estates that fed them, nor the generous protection and encouragement of the princely family race by which they had been founded and endowed, could turn them aside from that desperate course of anarchy and disobedience that had so frequently disgraced them. They wanted a severer castigator than Swinfield had ever been to them, and in Orleton they ultimately found one. His letter, sent to them in 1318, indignantly seizes the point of ingratitude for benefits received, and administers a sharp rebuke for the utter disorder into which the house had fallen through the neglect of rules of discipline, and the malice or perverseness (*malitia*) of those that dwelt therein.

"On the morrow after St. Nicholas Day, he tells them, 'I will visit in head and members that monastery of yours which the Lord hath blessed of old in the dew of Heaven and the fatness of the earth.' He was true to his word. Philip de Galeys abdicated. Provision was made for him, as usual, in his retirement. Amongst other things he is to have his choice of the painted or the dark coloured chamber for his lodging ('pro habitatione sua assignamus cameram depictam in Abbatia quam frater Johannes de Erleston, quondam abbas, inhabitavit dum vixit; aut nigram cameram quam frater Johannes de Weston quondam occupavit dum vixit.' (*Reg. Orleton*, 276, 28A.)

"The Bishop took the next appointment of the abbot into his own hands, and nominated John de Clehonger, prior of Wormesley, in his place. Two of the rebellious canons were banished for a season to other monasteries, to undergo a course of salutary penance, and a thorough reform ensued." (*Reg. Orleton*, ff. 236, 25, 276, 28A.)

Other religious establishments became disordered from wilful extravagance, or were distressed by inevitable failure of their means. It does not appear that Wigmore Abbey was labouring under pecuniary embarrassment. The income was £107:19:9½. The probability is that they suffered from wantonness of prosperity.





WICMORE GRANGE . S . SIDE .

*W. A. H. S. S.*



## THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ABBEY.

It has been seen that Henry VIII, in the first year of his reign, granted a new charter to the Abbey, and confirmed all the preceding ones. It was the last gleam of sunshine which fell upon the devoted monastery. Ere his reign closed, it had, with all others in England, been dissolved. Mr. Wright, in his *History of Ludlow* (pp. 352-358), and subsequently Mr. Froude, in *Short Studies on Great Subjects* (pp. 78-84), have given, *in extenso*, the account of the state of the Abbey sent up to the Lord Thomas Cromwell, the original of which is in the Rolls Office. But though the account has been thus twice published, yet as it has not yet appeared in any separate and connected account of the Abbey, and as no history of the Abbey would be complete without it, I have ventured to introduce it. It is as follows :

*"Articles to be objected against John Smart, Abbot of the Monastery of Wigmore, in the County of Hereford, to be exhibited to the Right Honble. L<sup>d</sup> Thomas Cromwell, the Lord Privy Seal, and Vicegerent to the King's Majesty.*

"I. The said abbot is to be accused of simony, as well for taking money for advocacy and putations of benefices as for giving of orders, or more truly selling them, and that to such persons which have been rejected elsewhere, and of little learning and of light consideration.<sup>1</sup>

"II. The said abbot hath promoted to orders many scholars when all other bishops did refrain to give such orders on account of certain ordinances devised by the king's majesty and his council for the common weal of this realm. There resorted to the said abbot scholars out of all parts, whom he would promote to orders by sixty at a time, and sometimes more, and otherwiles less ; and sometimes the said abbot would give orders by night, within his chamber ; and otherwise in the church, early in the morning, and now and then at a chapel out of the Abbey. So that there be many unlearned and light priests made by the said abbot, and in the diocese of Llandaff, and in the places afore-

<sup>1</sup> It has been seen by Dugdale's account (p. 5) that it was Edmund Mortimer, who went over to Ireland in 1381, who procured for the abbot the privilege of the mitre.

named. A thousand, as it is esteemed, by the space of this seven years he hath made priests, and received not so little money of them as a thousand pounds for their orders.

"III. Item, that the said abbot, now of late, when he could not be suffered to give general orders, for the most part doth give orders by presence of dispensation; and by that colour he promoteth them to orders by two and three, and takes much money of them, both for their orders, and for to purchase their dispensations after the time he hath promoted them to their orders.

"IV. Item, the said abbot hath hurt and dismayed his tenants by putting them from their leases, and by inclosing their commons from them, and selling and utter wasting of the woods that were wont to relieve and succour them.

"V. Item, the said abbot hath sold corradyes, to the damage of the said monastery.

"VI. Item, the said abbot hath alienated and sold the jewels and plate of the monastery, to the value of five hundred marks, to purchase of the Bishop of Rome his bulls to be a bishop, and to annex the said Abbey to his bishopric; to that intent that he should not, for his misdeeds, be punished, or deprived from his said Abbey.

"VII. Item, that the said abbot, long after that other bishops had renounced the Bishop of Rome, and professed them to the king's majesty, did use, but more verily usurped, the office of a bishop, by virtue of his first bulls purchased from Rome, till now of late, as it will appear by the date of his confirmation, if he have any.

"VIII. Item, that he, the said abbot, hath lived viciously, and kept to concubines divers and many women that is openly known.

"IX. Item, that the said abbot doth yet continue his vicious living, as is known openly.

"X. Item, that the said abbot hath spent and wasted much of the goods of the said monastery upon the aforesaid women.

"XI. Item, that the said abbot is malicious, and very wrathful, not regarding what he saith or doeth in his fury and anger.

"XII. Item, that one Richard Gyles bought of the abbot and convent of Wigmore a corradye and a chamber for him and his wife for term of their lives; and when the said Richard Gyles was aged and very weak, he disposed his goods, and made executors to execute his will. And when the said abbot, now being perceived that the said Richard Gyles was rich, and had not bequested so much of his goods to him as he would have had, the said abbot then came to the chamber of the said Richard Gyles, and put out thence all his friends and kinsfolk that kept

him in his sickness ; and then the said abbot set his brother and other of his servants to keep the sick man ; and the night next coming after, the said Richard Gyles' coffer was broken, and thence taken all that was in the same, to the value of forty marks ; and long after the said abbot confessed, before the executors of the said Richard Gyles, that it was his deed.

"XIII. Item, that the said abbot, after he had taken away the goods of the said Richard Gyles, used daily to reprove and check the said Richard Gyles, and enquire of him where was more of his coin and money ; and at the last the said abbot thought he lived too long, and made the sick man, after much sorry keeping, to be taken from his feather bed, and laid upon a cold matrass, and kept his friends from him till his death.

"XIV. Item, that the said abbot consented to the death and murdering of one John Tichkill, that was slain at his procuring, at the said monastery, by Sir Richard Cubley, canon and chaplain to the said abbot ; which canon is, and ever hath been since that time, chief of the said abbot's council ; and is supported to carry cross-bows, and to go whither he lusteth at any time, to fishing and hunting in the king's forests, parks, and chases ; but little or nothing serving the quire, as other brethren do, neither corrected of the abbot for any trespass he doth commit.

"XV. Item, that the said abbot hath been perjured oft, as is to be proved, and is proved ; and, as it is supposed, did not make a true inventory of the goods, chattels, and jewels, of his monastery to the king's majesty and his council.

"XVI. Item, that the said abbot hath infringed all the king's injunctions which were given him by Doctor Cave to observe and keep ; and when he was denounced, *in pleno capitulo*, to have broken the same, he would have put in prison the brother as did denounce him to have broken the same injunctions, save that he was let by the convent there.

"XVII. Item, that the said abbot hath openly preached against the doctrine of Christ, saying he ought not to love his enemy but as he loves the Devil ; and that he should love his enemies soul, but not his body.

"XVIII. Item, that the said abbot hath taken but small regard to the good living of his household.

"XIX. Item, that the said abbot hath had, and hath yet, a special favour to misdoers and manquellors, thieves, deceivers of their neighbours, and by them is most ruled and counselled.

"XX. Item, that the said abbot hath granted leases of farms and advocations, first to one man, and took his fine ; and also hath granted the same lease to another man, for more money ; and then would let to the last taker a lease, or writing, with an

antedate of the first lease, which hath bred great dissension amongst gentlemen, as Master Blunt and Master Moysey, and other takers of such leases, and that often.

"XXI. Item, that the said abbot having the contrepaynes of leases in his keeping, hath for money razed out the number of years mentioned in the said leases, and writ a fresh number in the former taker's lease, and in the contrepayne thereof, to the intent to defraud the taker or buyer of the residue of such leases, of whom he hath received the money.

"XXII. Item, that the said abbot hath not, according to the foundation of his monastery, admitted freely tenants into certain almshouses belonging to the said monastery; but of them he hath taken large fines; and some of them he hath put away that would not give him fines, whither poor, aged, and impotent people were wont to be freely admitted, and receive the founder's alms, that, of the old customs, were limited to the same; which alms is also diminished by the said abbot.

"XXIII. Item, that the said abbot did not deliver the bulls of his bishopric, that he had purchased from Rome, to our sovereign lord the king's council till long after the time he had delivered and exhibited the bulls of his monastery to them.

"XXIV. Item, that the said abbot hath detained, and yet doth detain, servants' wages; and often, when the said servants have asked their wages, the said abbot hath put them into the stocks and beat them.

"XXV. Item, that the said abbot hath had, in times past, a great devotion to ride to Llangarvan, in Wales, upon Lammas Day, to receive pardon there; and on the eve he would visit one Mary Hawle, an old acquaintance of his at the Welsh Poole; and on the morrow ride to the aforesaid Llangarvan to be confessed and absolved, and the same night return to company with the said Mary Hawle, her first daughter, whom the said abbot hath long kept to concubine, and had children by her that he lately married at Ludlow. And [there be] others that have been taken out of his chamber, and put in the stocks within the said Abbey; and others that have complained upon him to the King's Council of the Marches of Wales; and the woman that dashed out his teeth, that he would have had by violence, I will not now name, nor other men's wives, lest it should offend your good lordship to hear the same.

"XXVI. Item, the said abbot doth daily embezzle, sell, and convey the goods and chattels and jewels of the said monastery, having no need so to do; for it is thought that he hath a thousand marks, or two thousand, lying by him that he hath gotten by selling of orders, and the jewells and plate of the monastery, and

corradyes; and it is to be feared that he will alienate all the rest, unless your good lordship speedily make redress and provisions to let the same.

"XXVII. Item, that the said abbot was accustomed yearly to preach at Leyntwarden on the festival of the nativity of the Virgin Mary, where and when the people were wont to offer to an image there, and to the same the said abbot in his sermons would exhort them and encourage them. But, now the oblations be decayed, the abbot, espying the image there to have a cote of silver plate and gilt, hath taken away of his own authority the said image, and the plate turned to his own use, and left his preaching there, saying it is no manner of profit to anyone, and the plate that was about the same image was named to be worth forty pounds.

"XXVIII. Item, the said abbot hath ever nourished enmity and discord among his brethren, and hath not encouraged them to learn the laws and mystery of Christ; but he that least knew was most cherished by him, and he hath been highly displeased and disdained when his brothers would say 'it is God's precept and doctrine that ye ought to prefer before your ceremonies and vain constitutions.' This saying was high disobedience; and should be grievously punished when that lying, obloquy, flattery, ignorance, derision, contumely, discord, great swearing, drinking, hypocrisy, fraud, superstition, deceit, conspiracy to wrong their neighbours, and other of that kind, was had in special favour and regard.

"Laud and praise be to God that hath sent us the true knowledge. Honour and long prosperity to our Sovereign Lord, and his noble council, that teaches to advance the same. Amen.

"By John Lee, your faithful bedesman, and Canon of the said monastery of Wigmore.

"*Postscript.*—My good Lord, there is in the said Abbey a cross of fine gold and pretiousstones, whereof one diamond was esteemed by Doctor Booth, Bishop of Hereford, worth one hundred marks. In that cross is inclosed a piece of wood named to be of the cross that Christ died upon, and to the same hath been offering—and when it should be brought down from the treasury to the church, it was brought down with lights, and like reverence as should have been done to Christ himself. I fear lest the abbot, upon Sunday next, when he may enter the treasury, will take away the said cross and break it, or turn it to his own use, with many other pretious jewels that be there.

"All these articles aforewritten be true as to the substance and true meaning of them, though peradventure for haste and lack of counsel, some words be set amiss, or out of their place.

That I will be ready to prove forasmuch as lies in me when it shall like your honorable Lordship to direct your commission to men (or any man) that will be indifferent and not corrupt to sit upon the same at the said Abbey, where the witnesses and proofs be most ready, and the truth is best known; or at any other place where it shall be thought most convenient by your high discretion and authority.

Notwithstanding the very serious charges here laid to the account of Abbot Smart, it appears, as Mr. Wright informs us (Wright's *Ludlow*, p. 363), from the books of the receivers still in the British Museum, that this Abbot, who is supposed to have been deposed, is there found receiving the unusually large yearly pension of eighty pounds out of the property of the dissolved abbey in two half-yearly payments of forty pounds each; whilst his predecessor, Walter Hopton, also described as late abbot, who had resigned to make room for Smart, and must now have been an old man, is represented as receiving a pension of twenty pounds. Each of the canons appears by the same account to have received five pounds yearly.

There is a very long list of the sources of the income of the Abbey given in the *Monasticon*, with the result as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
"Summa valoris omnium temporalium .	169	18	5½
Ditto omnium spiritualium .	132	13	10
Total	302	12	3½
Deductions .	41	9	5
Remanet clare .	261	2	10½."

It appears from Burnet's *History of the Reformation*, vol. iv, p. 242, that the abbey was surrendered in the 30 Henry VIII; and in p. 263 we find the following notice of the abbey:—"Wigmore, Herefordshire (Austin canons), the commentator, and ten monks.

In the *Archæological Journal* (No. 60, 1858, p. 357-8) is given some account of the things found in the abbey at the time of the dissolution. We find from this that "the patron appears to have confided to the monks his



costly hangings and coverlets, carpets and dorsers, and also his wardrobe, with a precious heir-loom, the brazen horn 'quod una cum quodam fauchone est, ut dicitur, carta terre de Wygemore.' This tenure horn was delivered to the king. We are not aware that it has been mentioned elsewhere. At the abbey had been also deposited a quantity of valuable armour, probably part of the provisions for the Lord of Wigmore's own person; also a large collection of valuable furniture, hangings, garments, linen, and precious objects of personal use, belonging, as it was said, to the wife of Roger Mortimer. The enumeration of the wardrobe of Lady Mortimer contains many items interesting in illustration of personal appliances and costume. Here also we find mention of the few books which occur in this inventory, consisting of a psalter and four books of romances; unfortunately, the titles are not given." There is an enumeration also of several articles of ancient armour given in this number of the *Archæological Journal*, to which I would refer those interested in this subject.

Mr. Wright, in his *History of Ludlow*, tells us that in 1574 the records of the abbey were lying in a neglected state in Wigmore Castle, as we learn from a letter dated the 3rd of October in that year, and written by the celebrated Dr. Dee, who says "the last and principal point of this my present suit to your lordship (Lord Burgley) is for your lordship's hand to a letter directed to Mr. Harley, keeper of the records of Wigmore Castell, or to whom in this case it doth appertain. For that, at my late being there, I espied an heap of old papers and parchments, obligations, acquittances, accounts, &c. (in time past belonging to the Abbay of Wigmore), and there to lye rotting, spoyled, and tossed in an old decayed chappel, not committed to any man's special charge; but three quarters of them I understand to have been taken away by divers (eyther taylors, or others, in tymes past). Now my fantasie is that in some of them will be some mention made of noblemen of those dayes, wherby (eyther for chronicle or pedigree)



som good matter may be collected out of them by me, at my leysor, by the way of recreation."

Mr. Wright adds :—"All these records have now so entirely disappeared that it is stated, in the last edition of the *Monasticon*, that even an impression of the abbot's seal is no longer to be met with. This, however, is not strictly correct, as I have now before me casts of three seals of Wigmore, the largest of which (apparently as old as the thirteenth century) represents St. Victor (?) with figures on each side of him, all three standing in niches of a canopy, and a monk on his knees below. The inscription around appears to be 'S. Monasterii Sanctor. Jacobi et Victoris de Wigmor'" (Wright, pp. 360, 361).

Having thus brought down the history of the abbey to its dissolution, it remains only to take notice of the different grants which have been made of it by the Crown. These are all rehearsed in the grant of Philip and Mary to Mr. Cockeram, and which commences as follows :—

"Philip and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of England, Spain, France, and the Two Sicily's, Jerusalem and Ireland ; Defenders of the Faith ; Archdukes of Austria ; Dukes of Burgundy, Milan and Brabant ; Counts of Hapsburg, Flanders and Tirol ; to all to whom these letters shall come, greeting."

It then proceeds to state that Hen. VIII, "the most dear Father of our said Queen," did under his great seal on the 3rd day of August, in the thirty-second year of his reign, grant unto John Bradshaw, of Ludlow, in the county of Salop, gent., the house and scite of the late monastery of Wigmore, with all the houses and buildings within the precincts of the said monastery, and all the lands belonging to it, of which the name and acreage of every field is carefully enumerated. He granted him also "all the oblations, mortuaries, and tithes belonging to the church of Leintwardine, including those arising from all the hamlets of the parish, viz., Kinton, Witton, Tripleton, Letton, Newton, and Walford, but

reserving the advowson of the *Vicarage* of Leintwardine to the King; and also excepting from the grant all such tithes of the aforesaid Rectory which at the time of the dissolution of the monastery were demised to other persons." It mentions, incidentally, in this part of the grant, that "the said Father of our said Queen had then from thenceforth ordered that the monastery should be pulled down, *and taken away.*" It then states that the grant, both of the lands and tithes, is to be for twenty-one years. The sum that Bradshaw was to pay yearly to the King for the above grant was £28 : 13 : 2; viz., for the house and lands, £12 : 17 : 8; and for the tithes, £15 : 15 : 6. He was also to pay sixty pounds as a consideration for the grant.

During the time that Bradshaw holds the lease, the King grants the reversion of the lease to John Core, citizen and mercer of London, to hold it for thirty-one years upon the same terms as Bradshaw. The date of Core's grant is the 8th day of June, in the thirty-sixth year of the King's reign, and when therefore Bradshaw had only held it not quite four years. But on the 2nd day of December, in the sixth year of Edw. VI, and when therefore there were nine years of his lease still remaining, Bradshaw sells the remainder of his lease to one William Thomas, who, being shortly after attainted and convicted of high treason, the abbey lands and tithes revert to the Queen. Upon this, altogether passing over John Core, to whom a reversion of Bradshaw's lease had been granted, and who, perhaps, was now dead, the Queen upon the 30th of May in the first year of her reign, and for the consideration of sixty shillings and eight pence, and "by the advice of our dearly beloved kinsman and counsellor, William, Marquiss of Winchester, our Treasurer in England," makes a grant for seven years, and upon the same terms as to Bradshaw, "to our beloved servant William Cockes, one of the Gentlemen of our pantry, in recompense of his good service to us and our said Queen."

Hitherto the grants made of the abbey had been, as

we have seen, nothing more, in fact, than leases for a certain number of years, and upon payment of a certain annual rent, and in these the tithes had been leased as well as the land. But the grant we now come to, viz., that to Philip Cockeram and Joyce, his wife, is altogether different. It is, in fact, a grant to them and to their heirs for ever, for the sum of three hundred and nine pounds four shillings,<sup>1</sup> of the site, and house, and all the lands belonging to the abbey, which are the same as in the preceding grants, and enumerated with the same particularity, but with the exception of the tithes of Leintwardine and its several hamlets above enumerated; and all these premises and lands are granted "as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample a manner and form as any abbot, or abbots, or other governors of the said late monastery, or any other person or persons, hereto being seized thereof, had held and enjoyed." And these are granted with all "waifs, strays, fugitives, and felons' goods, also free warrants, and all other rights, jurisdictions, franchises, liberties, profits, commodities, advantages, and hereditaments whatsoever, as any other person seized thereof had ever possessed or enjoyed; and amongst those who had so possessed them is here mentioned, for the first time, Sir Thomas Palmer, Knight, "lately condemned and attainted of high treason." The grant of the abbey to Sir Thomas Palmer is here only incidentally mentioned, and when, and by whom this grant was made, we are left to discover. It has been seen that the grant was first made by Hen. VIII for twenty-one years to John

<sup>1</sup> We shall, I think, readily see how this particular sum came to be fixed upon, by considering that in all the previous grants, or rather leases of the Abbey, the value of the lands and tithes is given separately. Mr. Cockram only had the site of the house and the *lands* granted to him. Now the annual rent of these is stated to have been £12:17:8; and if we multiply this sum by 24, we have the sum of £309:4 as that to be paid by Mr. Cockram. In fact, as we should now say, he bought the property of the crown at twenty-four years' purchase; which, perhaps, was the usual rate at which properties were then sold.

Bradshaw; then, by the same King, four years afterwards, the reversion of it for thirty-one years to John Core; then, when Bradshaw sells the remainder of his lease to Wm. Thomas, upon the latter being attainted of high treason,<sup>1</sup> it falls to Queen Mary, who, as we have seen, grants the reversion for seven years to William Cockes, and before these seven years are expired the grants of the reversion of it in *perpetuity* to Philip Cockeram and his wife. When, then, and by whom the grant was made to Sir Thomas Palmer we cannot discover, so far as we are left only to the grant of Philip and Mary. Upon referring, however, to the *Monasticon*, we find Dugdale stating that the site of the abbey was granted to Sir Thomas Palmer in the second year of Edw. VI. Now this is four years before Bradshaw sells the remainder of his grant to William Thomas. In an old paper of Mr. Cockram's it is stated by him that the abbey had been granted to Sir Thomas Palmer in the *sixth* of Edw. VI, and, as this was the year in which Bradshaw sold the remainder of his lease to William Thomas, soon afterwards attainted of treason, I think it must have been upon the attainiture of this Thomas that Sir Thomas Palmer obtained the grant. Still there remains the difficulty that Philip and Mary's grant to Mr. Cockram states that it was upon the attainiture of Thomas that the remainder of Bradshaw's grant was made to Wm. Cockes. Unless, therefore, the original grant to Sir Thomas Palmer should be still in existence, it seems hopeless to try and discover the date of it, and this is not of much consequence, as there is sufficient proof that such a grant was made.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Sir Thomas Palmer was one of those arrested and committed to the Tower by Queen Mary, immediately upon her accession, as having conspired to make Lady Jane Grey queen. He was executed and buried in the Tower. (See *Her Majesty's Tower*, by Hepworth Dixon, vol. i, pp. 182-188.)

<sup>2</sup> The above Sir Thomas Palmer seems to have contrived to sweep into his net a very large number of dissolved monasteries and priories. There is in the possession of Mr. Alfred Salwey, from amongst Mr. Cockram's papers, a decree of the Star Chamber, in

Reverting, however, to the provisions of the grant of Philip and Mary to Mr. Cockerham, it proceeds to state that the abbey and all the lands above enumerated are granted to Philip Cockerham and his wife, and the heirs and assigns of the same for ever, "to hold of us the heirs and successors of our said Queen *in capite for the twentieth part of a Knight's fee*, for all rents, services, dues and demands whatsoever from thence to us, the heirs and successors of our said Queen in any manner to be rendered, paid, or done."

"In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness ourselves at Greenwich the seventh day of January, in the third and fourth years of our reign.

"By writ of Privy Seal, and of the aforesaid date, by authority of Parliament, ADAMS.

Having thus brought down the history of the abbey to the grant of Philip and Mary to the Cockrams, it remains only to add that it continued in the possession of that family till the death of Salwey Cockram, Esq., in 1744, who bequeathed the property to the Salweys,

the ninth year of James I, against the nephew (the Sir Thomas Palmer of that time) for forgery. This person, who must have been an old man when he was convicted, had forged a will of his uncle's, by which he attempted to prove that his uncle had left to him all the property of which he had received grants from the crown, and these are all enumerated in the forged will; and as Wigmore Abbey was one of them, it may be interesting to give the whole list, which was as follows:—The manor of Harlmyton in the county of Bedford; Huneley, Warwick; Shipton, Salop; Attingham ad Acham, Salop; Sherforde, Devon; the manor and park of Slindon, Sussex; the manor of Lebotwood, Salop; Wishanger, Gloucester; Meddenham, Bucks; Burley, Salop; Rathen (or Kathen?), Monmouth; Luggershall, Bucks; the Priory of Sneshall, Bucks; the manor of Camelton and Sherford, Bedford; the manor of Pullen (late parcel of the possessions of the Priory of Dunstable), Bedford; the monasteries of Wooburn, Bedford; Wigmore, Hereford; the manor of Whippley, Bedford; the chapel of Farley, in the parish of Sutton, Bedford; and the Priory and Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England. From the signature of Lord Bacon to the above decree, in a bold and square hand, and in different coloured ink from that of the document, there is every appearance of this signature being an autograph; and if so, it must have been the original decree, and not a copy.

with which family the Cockrams had been more than once connected by marriage, and in which family it still remains.

As Wigmore was one of the greater abbeys, and as we have so many beautiful remains of these ancient buildings scattered over the country, it may seem strange that there is so little to show of what was, in all probability in the times of the Mortimers, a magnificent building. Mr. Froude, however, informs me that at the dissolution the orders were that every abbey should be levelled with the ground, be the occupants good or bad (and we have already seen in Philip and Mary's first grant to Bradshaw it was stipulated that the abbey should be pulled down and *taken away*); but that where the monks had won the affections of the neighbourhood by their good deeds, as in places where the Reformation had not made much progress, the people opposed the destruction of the buildings, and that in many places men could not be got to pull down, or carts provided to remove the spoil.

Now, in the case of Wigmore, the character of the monks, and more especially of the abbot, was notoriously bad, so that the inhabitants of the neighbourhood would only be too ready to pull down a religious house where religion had been so grossly corrupted. And to this we may add that the forest of Deerfold or Darvold, adjoining Wigmore, had long been a stronghold of the Lollards, whose opinions had been extensively embraced by the inhabitants of the surrounding district, and thus a strong prejudice against the monks must have long existed in the neighbourhood of the abbey.

There are, however, still a few interesting remnants of the old abbey existing. The abbot's barn is still standing, and, with the exception that a floor has been made in it for the better convenience of storing grain, and thus taking off from the height of the interior, the barn is probably now in the same state in which it was at the time of the dissolution. The timbers of which it is constructed are of unusually large size, and being gradually curved upwards in one length from the base



till they meet at the top, a section of the interior presents the form of the hold of a large ship turned bottom upwards. For the beautiful drawing of the interior of the barn, (and which conveys a most accurate representation of it), I am indebted to the kindness of Edward Blore, Esq.

In the annexed photograph of a very old view of the buildings of the Abbey Grange, taken from a picture in the possession of Mr. Alfred Salwey, which is about one-fourth less in size than the original, (and which, judging from the particular costume of the figures, must have been taken about two hundred years ago); the appearance of the abbot's barn, which is that on the left side of the picture, would give no intimation of the extremely massive size of the timbers of which the interior is constructed; and the present exterior contrasts equally also with the interior. The two towers which flanked the entrance from the road leading from Wigmore to Leintwardine have long since been taken down, as has also the tower with a vane, seen over the roof of the house. In comparing this old picture with Mrs. Acton's drawing of the present south view of the house, it will at once be seen how great an alteration (the old picture being also a south view) has taken place. The perpendicular window seen in Mrs. Acton's view is that of a wainscotted chamber with an old timber roof, which is believed to have been the abbot's hall. A sketch of the roof of this room taken by Mr. Blore, and of the window by Mrs. Acton, have been kindly contributed by them as an illustration of this paper. The roof is said to be similar to that of the old Refectory at Worcester, now taken down, and also to the roof of the building at Deerfold, only that the latter is more ornamented.

One of the most interesting remains of the abbey has, I regret to say, been lost within these few years, viz., the abbot's chair and the stalls of the canons, of beautifully carved oak, which existed till lately in the chancel of the church at Leintwardine. When this church was restored, some years ago, it was found that



these were in so dilapidated a state, and that the expense of restoring them would be so considerable, that it was determined to remove them. It is due to the antiquarian zeal of the present postmaster at Leintwardine, who found a place for them in his barn, that these interesting remains have not yet been destroyed.

I would also mention that about two years ago an underground passage was discovered, which was by some thought to be only a drain; the width of the passage, however, which was about fourteen feet, and the character of the arch leading into it, as well as the fact of its being well paved with tiles, so far as it was examined, would seem to indicate that it must have been something more than a drain. Should it be possible at any time to examine it farther without injury to the building, the matter might, perhaps, be cleared up.

For the following interesting episode in the subsequent account of the abbey, I am indebted to a communication from my friend Mrs. Acton.

"A correspondent of *The Weekly Account*, who signs himself T. H. (Thomas Harley?), and writes from the neighbourhood of Wigmore, Aug. 13th, 1645, gives the following account of the proceedings of the royal army between Presteign and Ludlow:—

'Since my last I and my neighbour have been much terrified by the King's forces, of which we heard little news until they came to demand quarter; and, to tell you the truth, we thought we were secure while the Scots army besieged Hereford. But on Wednesday last a party of the King's (or rather that army he hath), which were about three thousand horse and dragoons, came over by Presteign to Wigmore, and that night took up their quarter amongst us. Some of them went to Brompton Brian (the ruined seat of Sir Robert Harley), but the most to Wigmore, which is three miles distant. Sir Marmaduke Langdale quartered at Mr. Cockeram's at the Grange. The King is reported to be there also, and we believe it to be true; yet in his passage out it was kept very secretly.

'We understand that they came this way to avoid the Scots army, of which they are much afraid; though their stay here was not above eight or ten hours, they kept very diligent watches, and sent out a party of horse towards Aymestry and Kingsland, which brought them an alarm in the morning, upon which about one hundred were left behind to discover what would come of

it, and the rest marched away through Laynterdin, and so to Bridgenorth.

'Having given you thus far an account of their coming into these parts, and likewise of their departure, I shall only add a word or two of their demeanour during the short time they stayed here. There were a hundred quartered at Mr. Cockeram's house; and, notwithstanding his complacency both before, and now in the morning, they killed of his milch kine, and all his sheep they could light on; after they had drunk out all the beer, and all that was in a poor man's house a'dying, they plundered him of all his goods, saying that his next landlord was a captain in their late design against Hereford. The like they did to John Clarke, of Laynterdin, and divers others of your acquaintance. They also took three horses from Mr. Higgins, of Tripton.

'Sir, I am your servant,

T. H."

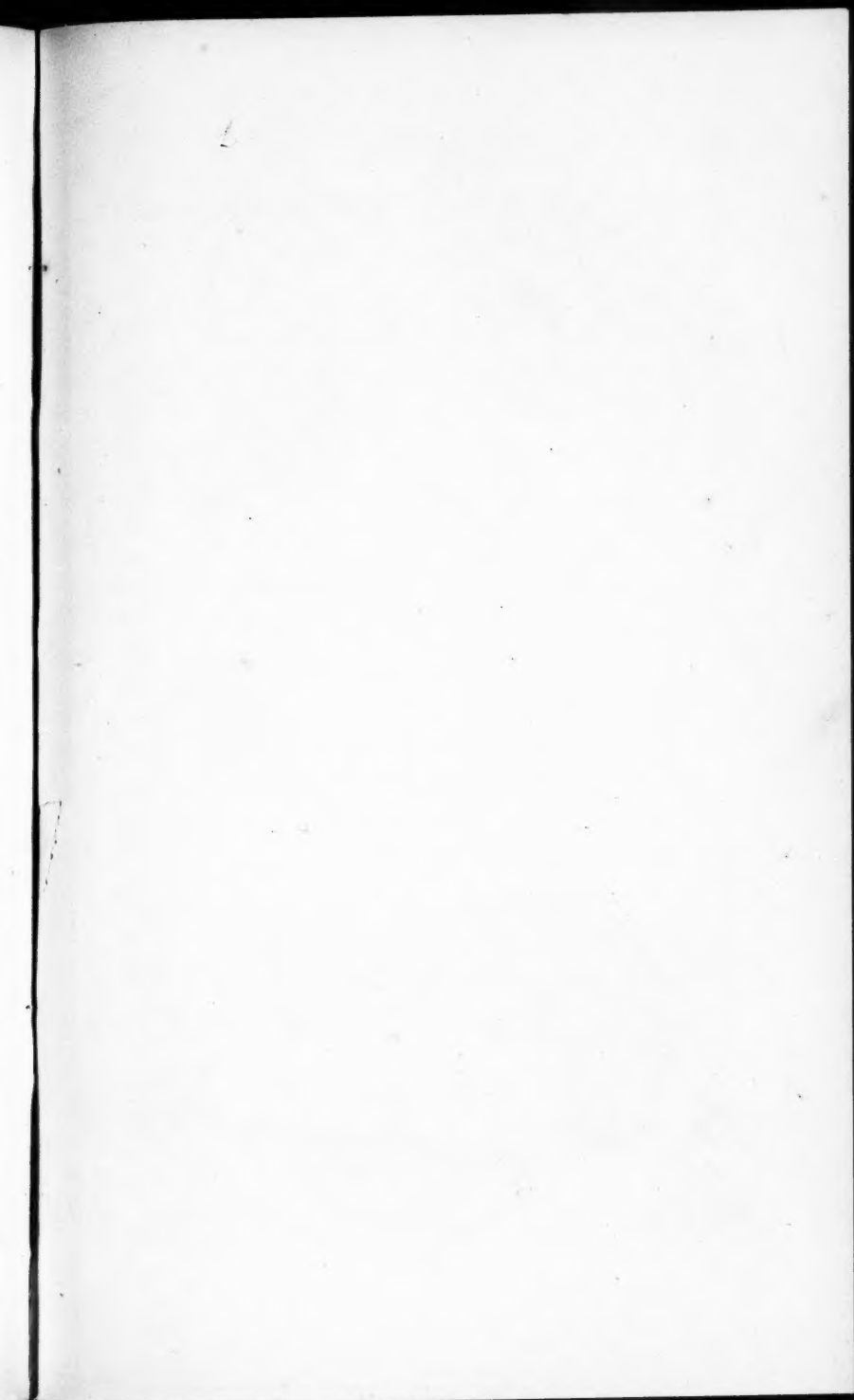
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[The engraver having been unable to complete all the plates intended for the illustration of this article, the remainder are unavoidably postponed until the issue of the October number, when they will be accompanied by a brief notice of the principal architectural details. Those now given represent the north and south sides of Wigmore Grange.]

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#### BODYCHEN, ANGLESEY.

ON Thursday, August 25th, 1870, during the Holyhead meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, the members visited an old building on the farm of Bodychen, half a mile south-east of Llandrygarn Church, and three furlongs south-west of Gwyndy, or rather Gwindy, formerly a celebrated inn on the old Holyhead road. This is all that now remains of the residence of Rhys ab Llewelyn ab Hwlcyn, who for his services at the battle of Bosworth field was appointed sheriff of Anglesey for life. He is said then to have assumed the name of Bodychen, or, as it is otherwise spelt, Bodychan and Bodychain, from this his ancient family mansion, which must, therefore, have been called by that name before the year 1485. The transfer of the name of the habitation to that of the individual was usual in Wales, and has scarcely died out even at the present day. The simplest



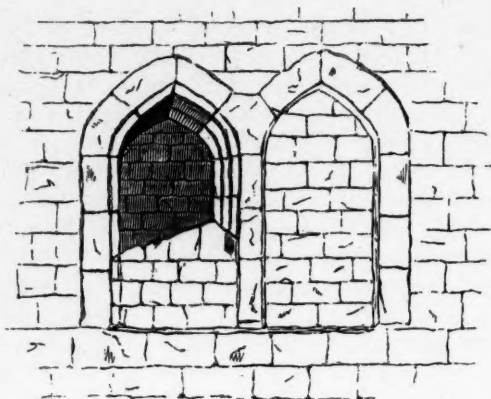


Fig. 1.—Doorways into Upper Story.

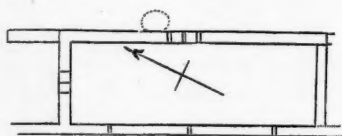


Fig. 2.—Plan of Bodychen.



Fig. 3.—Window in Gable.

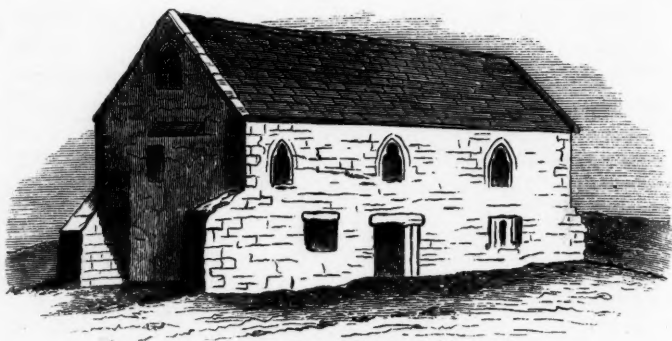


Fig. 4.—Bodychen.

derivation of Bôd-ychen seems to be abode of oxen, implying an abundant supply of what would constitute the principal source of wealth in those days ; or there may, perhaps, have been a Fychan (Vaughan) living there before the time of Rhys from whom the place may have been called Bod-Fychan, the *F* being gradually dropped afterwards. A derivation heard by the Rev. R. H. Williams, of Llandrygarn, from the lips of an old woman living near the place is as follows :—"Bod-ochain, abode of lamentation, because there was a jail at Bodychen." This interpretation of the word is, however, scarcely admissible, because we have no evidence of there having been a jail there until after Rhys had been made sheriff. Many of the names of neighbouring fields bear testimony to the style of punishment subsequently in use there, as "Cefnithgroen" (Cefn noeth groen), ridge of bared skin ; Cae-crogbren, gallows-field. Pennant (vol. iii, p. 78) speaks of Rhys as having gone "to assist Henry VII with a company of foot," and that "he made his house (now converted into a barn) the county jail, the dungeon whereof is still to be seen." By dungeon he may have meant the tower, of which it is said by Miss A. Llwyd (*Hist. Angl.*, p. 227), and Lewis (*Top. Dic.*, v. Landrygarn) that "there are still some remains."

Nothing is now left to indicate its existence, but a few fragments of the lower steps of a spiral staircase attached to the outside of the north-east wall, and leading apparently up to the double doorway (see Plate, fig. 7) represented in the woodcut, giving admission on that side to the rooms in the upper story. Mr. Williams questioned several of the oldest inhabitants in the neighbourhood who seem never to have heard of the tower or its remains ; as far as they remember, the old building was always in the same state as it is at present. The architecture is mentioned (*Arch. Camb.*, 4th series, No. iv, p. 365) as being "that of the early part of the reign of Henry VII;" so that, in all probability, this is an addition then made to the original house by Rhys on his

advancement to an office of so great trust as the sheriffalty. We can easily imagine that in those days it may have been no uncommon occurrence for his Majesty's representative to be compelled to stand a siege, more especially if he happened to have captured some notable offender, who might at the same time be a favourite of his countrymen, and whom it was thought desirable, if possible, to rescue. This will also account for the strength of the walls and the absence, in the lower story, of windows or doors of the same date as the rest of the building. (Fig. 2.) As it now stands, the edifice is 45 feet long by about 24 ft. broad. The side walls evidently extended beyond the present south-east gable, which is of comparatively modern workmanship; the original gable at this end may have contained the fireplaces, of which no traces are elsewhere to be met with. In the north-west gable there is a single-light window of the same character as the three on the south-west side (one of which is represented in the accompanying woodcut, fig. 3); and a few feet below it are to be seen three projecting stones that indicate the point of junction and pitch of the roof of an adjoining building, the remaining side-walls of which appear now as buttresses. (Fig. 4.)

The double doorway, in the gable at this end, now built up, must have opened into this building, but at a point very near the roof. The present doorways (two in number) and windows (four in number) in the lower story are quite modern, and there is nothing left to show whether or not they replaced older ones. Into the wall at the side of one of these doorways (that in the north-east wall, which may have replaced the original entrance into the hall from the tower) is built a stone inscribed with fifteenth century characters. There is no possibility, in its present position, of obtaining a rubbing of the inscription. It is much to be desired that this stone should be removed and subjected to inspection, as it may prove to be commemorative of the erection of this mansion by Rhys. It is difficult now to say what may have been the original arrangement on the north-east side, of what size the tower was, and how attached;

but, probably, the building as it now stands formed one side of a square, two of the other sides of which, viz., those at right angles, may have been occupied by offices. I append the Bodychen pedigree, omitting collateral branches.

HWFA AB CYNDDELW, founder of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, lord of Llifon, etc. Arms: *gules*, a chevron between three lions rampant *or*.

Iorwerth Ddu

Hywel

Hwlcyn

Llewelyn

Rhys, who first assumed the name of Bodychen, sheriff 1485, and till his death in 1535 = Margaret, daughter of Rhys ab Cynrhug (or Kenric) ab Robert of Tegeingl

John Wynn ab Rhys, sheriff for Anglesey, 1543, 34th Hen. VIII; and again, 1555, 2nd of Mary = Grace, dau. of William Williams of Cochwillan

Rhys Wynn, sergeant-at-law, 1559 = Jane, dau. of Sir John Puleston, Knt.

John ab Rhys Wynn = Margaret, dau. of Richard Meyrick of Bodorgan

John Wynn ab John ab Rhys, sheriff, 1624, 21st James I (?) = 1st, Jane, dau. of Owen Woods of Rhosmor; 2nd, Elizabeth, dau. of Morris Wynn of Graianllyn in Denbighshire

1 Wm. ab Rhys Wynn, O.S.P.; supposed to be the one who is entered in the Register of Burials of Llandrygarn as "Willemus Wyne 1623." 2 Richd. ab Rhys Wynn = Mary, dau. of Sir R. Bulkeley of Baron Hill, Knt.

Richd. Bodychen, whose name is attached to a declaration in behalf of the King (Charles I), 14th July, 1648, when a rising took place in Anglesey = Mary, dau. of Pierce Lloyd of Llugwy

1 Anne = Henry Sparrow of Red Hill, 1661, O.S.P.; sheriff, 1689, 1st Wm. and Mary Richd. died young; supposed to be the one mentioned in the Llandrygarn Register as being buried the 1st day of April, 1672



The following are copies of the entries in the Register book of Llandrygarn :—

1. .... David ab Wyne was buried the xx<sup>th</sup> day of October (1617). (I cannot find this name in the pedigree.)

2. Willemus Wyne de Bodychen sepultus erat die vicesimo-sexto novembris anno 1623 (son of John Wynn and Jane, daughter of Owen Woods).

3. .... Bodychen senior was buried the x<sup>th</sup> of July 1628 (probably Richard ab Rhys Wynn, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Bulkeley).

4. Richard Bodychen, gent., was ..... y<sup>e</sup> first day of April 1672 (supposed to have been the brother of Anne, who married Henry Sparrow).

The only other entry bearing connexion with the family is a marriage—Johannes Sparrow et Jana White matrimonio conjunte fuerunt decimo-sexto die Decembris Año D<sup>ni</sup> 1694.

There is an old tombstone in the churchyard, but the inscription cannot be read owing to the proximity of another tombstone.

I have put down the "Wynn" as it is spelt in the pedigree in my possession, but it will be observed that the entries in the Register have the name "Wyne"—the surname is there also invariably spelt "Bodychen." My best thanks are due to the Rev. R. H. Williams, Vicar of Llandrygarn, through whose kindness in answering several queries, and making extracts for me from the parish register, I have been enabled to complete this notice. I was unable to make (as I intended) a second visit to the spot, owing to an accident, the effects of which confined me to the house for some weeks.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

Menaifron, June, 1871.

## THE KENFIG CHARTERS.

*(Continued from p. 190.)*

Nos. 4 and 5.—The Ordinances of Kenfig, 4 E. III, 1330. The original of the older part of this curious municipal document was, of course, in Latin, and has long been lost. Of the two translations extant, one, here printed, appears to be of the date of 1572. The other is a copy made in 1773, when certain final additions were inserted. The date of 1330 evidently applies only to the first fifty-one clauses. No. 52 is actually dated 1572, and mentions the dissolution of Margam Abbey and the overblow of the sand upon a large part of the borough and its church. The clauses following were for the most part rendered necessary by this misfortune.

In these days of measureless civil liberty it is curious, and not without profit, to look back to the fetters imposed upon trade in the Plantagenet and Tudor times, and and upon the rules of conduct which, administered for the people by their own elected officers, were probably not ill-suited to the times, and do not appear to have been regarded as either harsh or oppressive. Some of them indeed, having fallen into disuse, have been re-enacted by our recent local governments. The baker, licensed by the portreeve, was to bake good and sufficient bread of certain fixed dimensions. The oven-keeper was to keep proper weights for his customers. No corn was to be bought in the market for malting, and no baker or brewer to buy it there before noon in summer, or eleven in winter. Brewers were to brew good ale, third drink, and small drink. Butchers were not to open shop on a Sunday, nor to use the High Street as a slaughter-house; nor to throw out garbage there; nor, being burgesses, to sell flesh elsewhere than under the shambles, nor, being strangers, within the town, save on Fridays and Saturdays. Also they were only to

sell good meat, not blown nor raised on the kidney. All stranger butchers bringing in meat were to bring also the hides.

Merchandise brought into the town was to be purchased, not by private persons, but by proper officers, and then offered to the burgesses according to their means. Forestalling and regrating were stringently forbidden. Hides and merchandise coming to market were not to be anticipated save by the portreeve and his brethren for their own use. All chencers and strangers selling fish were to be fined; and so with cheese, butter, eggs, capons, hens, chickens, and provisions generally there was to be no forestalling. No traffic was allowed in goods evading the town royalties.

Brawlers and fighters drawing blood were to be fined. A civil tongue is to be kept towards the authorities. Female scolds are to sit in the cucking-stool, for the first offence for one hour, then for two, then to be "let slip," that is ducked, or else heavily fined. No tavern is to be open after ten p.m.; no tapster after nine. No dice, cards, bowls, or other unlawful games allowed, and if played in a house the owner also to be punished. Tennis not allowed in the streets, High Street. Every ostel to display a sign, and no ostler to keep a lodging or harbour a stranger. No dust or dung to be cast into the street or town ditches, or within fifty feet of the town gates or walls. No swine to go free within the walls, and pigstyes only to be allowed within the gardens within the walls, and not to be an annoyance. No swine to be kept at the cross, and none to go unringed upon the common. No kine to be milked in the street, and only to pass to and fro in their way to and from pasture.

Burgesses are only to be admitted as such within the Guildhall, and by the portreeve, aldermen, and burgesses. Strangers are to be imprisoned in the lower prison, burgesses in the Guildhall above. No burgess or chencer to pass out of the franchise to a wedding ale. No stranger to keep open shop or ostrey. No

tenant to be accepted within the town save with consent of the authorities. No burgess so to deal with strangers as to enhance prices, nor to embezzle the lord's dues, nor to say anything against them.

No chencer or stranger to buy corn within the franchise for sale, nor to sell bread, ale, or victuals, nor to hold open Ostrey, save with license; nor to buy corn in the market until the authorities are served. Gentlemen, however, may buy corn for their own households. No stranger is to walk abroad after 9 p.m., save on reasonable cause and with a light. No burgess to betray the town counsel. Every dweller in a house is to pave and keep clean the way in front of it.

No burgess is to buy tiles, boards, etc., to the injury of any other burgess, from a stranger. All tanners are to sell well-tanned leather. All actions within the competence of the borough courts are to be settled there only. No loose women, naughtipacks, or tramps are allowed. Only residents are eligible for the council, or allowed free pasture. Burgesses are not to overpasture the common land. No actual or past portreeve is to be summoned upon a jury between parties. The hayward is to visit the common pasture daily to see that no strange cattle enter, and that no sedges are cut improperly or without license.

The 52nd clause, added in 1572, describes the loss to the borough from the overblow of sand, covering up much free land and all the burgages save three, while the full rent continues to be paid to the lord, and enacts that eight burgesses shall arrange for the enclosing, ditching, and allotting to twenty-nine burgesses a part of Cefn Cribwr Common. None of the new allotments are to be sold save at a fixed price, and never to a stranger to the exclusion of a burgess. The regulations with regard to the new allotments, chiefly when set for hay, are numerous.

Clause 59 was added in 1773, and provides that no inhabitant of the town shall be admitted a burgess save upon a legal settlement. At the end are the names of the allottees under the resolutions of 1572.

*Copy Kenfig Ordinance, 4th year of Edward III, or 1330.  
Kenfig Villa.*

"The ancient, true and laudable Ordinances of the said town newly drawn by the consent of the portreeve and aldermen thereof whose names are hereunder writtē, word by word and agreeable to the old decayed roule, with other more ordinances added thereunto, for the good government of the said town and libertys. Dated the twentyeth day of May and the fourth year of Edward the Third after the Conquest.

1. "First it is ordained by the portreeve and his brethren the aldermen of the said town that every baker licensed by the said portreeve, from time to time shall bake good and sufficient bread to be sold as well to all burgesses, chencers, inhabitants and strangers, keeping such true size as shall be limitted unto them by the portreeve, weighing according to the rate of the corn sold in the markett, on pain of a grievous amerciament at the portreeve's pleasure, and further punishments and penalties provided [by] his Majesty's laws and statutes for such heinous and intollerable offences.

2. "Also it is ordained by the said portreeve and aldermen that every oven keeper within the said town shall keep true and lawfull weights, and the same deliver to him or them bakeing bread to be sold, whether they be burgesses, chencers, inhabitants or strangers, upon pain of a grievous amerciament.

3. "Item it is ordained by the said portreeve that noe manner of person shall buy wheat nor noe other corn in the markett for to make their mault upon pain of amerciament.

4. "Item it is ordained by the said portreeve that noe baker nor brewer shall buy noe manner of corn in the markett before xii of the clock in the summer and xi of the clock in the winter, upon pain of a grievous amerciament.

5. "Item it is ordained by the said portreeve that all brewers shall brew good and wholesome ale, third drink and small drink, as well to strangers as burgesses, chencers and inhabitants of the town upon pain of amerciament.

6. "Item it is ordained that no tapster shall wern her ale to selling to burgesses, chencers and inhabitants of the said town by gallon, pottle or quart, if she hath above three pottles in her house, upon pain of a grievous amerciament.

7. "Item it is ordained that all brawlers and fighters that draweth blood the one upon the other, shall pay iij*s.* and iiij*d.* for the blood shed, and for the fray such amerciament as shall please the portreeve.

8. "It is ordained that noe butcher shall hold noe open shop

on a Sunday, nor on that day sell noe flesh openly, upon pain of amerciamento.

9. "It is ordained that noe butcher shall not slay any manner of victuall neither make any scalding in the high street, upon pain of amerciamento. Also that noe butcher being burgess shall sell flesh but under the shambles, upon pain of amerciamento. And also that all butchers, strangers, shall sell noe flesh within the said town but upon Frydays and Saturdays, upon pain of amerciamento.

10. "Item it is ordained that noe manner of burgess shall buy noe manner of merchandizes that shall happen to come to the said town, but such men as shall be appointed by the said portreeve and aldermen, upon pain of xls.; and all such merchandizes to be divided amongst all the burgesses, every man according to his ability.

11. "Item it is ordained that noe butchers shall cast noe heads, feet, nor none other garbage in the High Street, nor in noe other place, to the annoyance of his neighbour, upon pain of amerciamento of xij*d.* at every time he is so found or taken.

12. "Item it is ordained that if any burgess have any wrong, and may be (by the portreeve thereof) remedied, and will make any other suit against the portreeve or Councell, unto the lord or his deputy, that burgess soe doing to be discommuned by the portreeve and Councell for ever more without any gainsaying, and a greivous amerciamento at the pleasure of the portreeve, if he be found guilty, by III of the Councell and III of the com'ons.

13. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess, chencer nor inhabitant, nor their servants, shall buy within the gates nor without the gates noe manner of thing coming into the markett, untill the time it be brought unto the place accustomed; and all those that be taken up or put up for that forestalling or regrateing to be amerced in xs. at every time that any of them be found faulty, unless it be the portreeve or any of his brethren for their own house; and all chencers or strangers that selleth any fish until the time it be brought unto the place accustomed, shall pay amerciamento at the portreeve his pleasure.

14. "Item it is ordained that noe chencer nor inhabitant or resciant shall say noe unfitting words which should be rebukefull or spitefull to the portreeve or to any of the Councell, or will gainsay the good rule and ordinances of the said town which is made and ordained by the said portreeve and aldermen, upon pain of imprisonment and amerciamento of xs., the one half thereof to the lord, and the other half to him that the rebuke is given; and the third fault to be discommuned, if he be found guilty by three of the aldermen and three of the burgesses.

15. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess, chencer, nor inhabitant of the said town shall take noe part against the portreeve and aldermen with noe burgess, chencer, nor noe other person, upon pain of xs.; and if he be a burgess, to pay the penalty forthwith, and to be discom'oned, and his body to prison; and if he be a chencer, to pay the said penalty, and his body to prison, there to remain untill the portreeve and the Councell doe commune together.

16. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess be made or received into the Guildhall except he be admitted by the portreeve, aldermen and burgesses, soe that he may be ruled by the portreeve of the said town; and he or they soe admitted and received, shall take noe maintenance, upon pain of discomyneing, if he be found guilty by three of the aldermen and three of the burgesses, and amerced at the portreeve's pleasure.

17. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess, chencer nor inhabitant of the said town shall buy neither cheese, butter, eggs, capons, henns, chickens, nor noe other manner of victualls coming to the said town to be sold, untill it come to the common markett of old time used, upon pain of amerciament of vjd. at every time that any of them be found guilty or faulty.

18. "It is ordained that noe taverner keep noe open tavern in the annoyance after x of the clock at night, noe tapster after ix, upon pain of amerciament.

19. "Item it is ordained that noe manner of person shall play at dice, cards, bowles, nor noe other unlawfull games within the said town nor the franchise of the same, upon pain of amerciament of xijd. upon him that owneth the house that such play is kept in, and the players to be brought to prison, and an amerciament at the portreeve's pleasure; and also there be noe tennis playing within the High Street, upon pain of vs. to be levied upon every of them that playeth.

20. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess, chencer, nor inhabitant of the said town shall not suffer any stranger within his house privily nor openly to buy nor to sell any manner of merchandizes against the royaltys of the said town and the freedom thereof, upon pain of xxs.

21. "Item it is ordained that noe ostler shall hold noe ostrey without a sign at his door, upon pain of amerciament of xxs., and that noe ostler shall werne noe lodging nor harbour noe strangers coming to the said town on horseback or on foot upon pain of amerciament of xijd. at every default.

22. "Item it is ordained that noe stranger shall have free prison in the Guildhall above, but in the lower prison, unless he be a burgess giving, yielding and paying within the said town



according to the charter; and he to find suretys to save the serjeant harmless.

23. "Item it is ordained that noe manner of person shall make noe foraigne nor piggestye to the annoyance of his neighbour upon pain of five shillings, unless and except it be in his garden within the walls of the said town.

24. "Item it is ordained that noe manner of person or persons shall cast noe dust, dung nor other filth in the streets nor in the town ditches, nor within fifty foot of any of the gates of the said town or any part of the walls thereof, upon pain of amerciament at the pleasure of the portreeve.

25. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess nor chencer shall goe out of the franchise and libertys of the said town to the wedding ale of any person or persons whatsoever, upon pain of five shillings at every default.

26. "Item it is ordained that if any woman be found guilty (by six men) of scolding or railing any burgess or their wives or any other of their neighbours, then she to be brought at the first fault to the cucking-stool there to sit one hour, and the second fault two hours, and third fault to lett slippe, or else a high fyne at the portreeve his pleasure.

27. "Item it is ordained that noe manner of person shall hold nor open shop to cutt carne or trawntrey or ostrey hold, unless he be a burgess yielding and paying by the appointment of the portreeve, upon pain of a grievous amerciament.

28. "Item it is ordained that noe manner of person shall have any swine goeing within the town walls upon pain (if a complaint be made) of twelve pence amerciament at every time that they be found faulty; and if any swine be found about the Cross, the Cross keeper is to have for every swine so found four pence; and further, if any complaint be made by the haywarden or by any other person of any swine going upon the common unringed, the owners of the said swine to pay and forfeit for every such default two shillings and six pence.

29. "Item it is ordained that all such persons as have burgages or any houses within the town or franchise of the same shall take no tenants into their houses but such as will and may be allowed and admitted by the portreeve and aldermen and other officers of the said town, and not to hurt the libertys and franchises of the same, upon pain of discomyeing (if he be a freeman) and ten shillings amerciament; and if he be not a burgess, ten shillings amerciament and his body to prison.

30. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess shall not merchandize with noe strangers goods to their singular advantage and for to inhance merchandizes and for to imbeazle the lords roy-

altys, dutys and customs, upon pain of high amerciament at the portreeve's pleasure.

31. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess, chencer nor inhabitant of the said town doe not say against the royalties and libertys of the same, nor of the charter, upon pain of amerciament.

32. "Item it is ordained that noe chencer nor stranger shall buy any corn within the markett nor within the franchise of the said town, to be sold again, upon pain of amerciament.

33. "Item it is ordained that noe chencer shall sell bread, ale, nor noe other victualls, nor hold noe open ostrey by night nor by day within the said franchise of the said town, but through license from the portreeve for the time being, upon pain of amerciament.

34. "Item it is ordained that noe stranger shall buy any corn in the markett untill the portreeve, aldermen and burgesses be served, except gentlemen for their own household, upon pain of amerciament.

35. "Item it is ordained that noe stranger shall walke by night after nine of the clock, without a reasonable cause, or fire in his hand, upon pain of amerciament of twelve pence, and his body to prison, at the portreeve's pleasure there to remain.

36. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess shall discover the Councill of his brethren burgesses of the said town, upon pain of discom'oning without gainsaying, and a grievous amerciament at the pleasure of the portreeve.

37. "Item it is ordained that every burgess, tenant and resciant dwelling within the town walls where the pavements or causeways hath been, shall and doe keep them clean from dung and other filth, upon pain of twelve pence at every fault; and where the streets be unpav'd, every man to pave the same, upon pain of amerciament, before his door.

38. "Item it is ordained that noe man nor woman shall milke any kine within the High Street, within the town walls, nor none shall suffer their beasts to abide in the High Street nor in noe other street by night nor by day, but only going and coming to and from their pastures, upon pain of amerciament of twelve pence at every such fault.

39. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess shall buy no manner of wares as boards, lathes, tyles, nor noe other chaffre for any strangers, whereby the libertys and freedom of the said town may be hurt and hindered to the annoyance of any other burgess, upon pain of three shillings and four pence at every fault and offence comitted therein.

40. "Item it is ordained that every tanner using the mystery of tanning shall sell their leather well and sufficiently tanned accordingly, upon pain of forfeiture of his said leather or a fyne.

41. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess nor chencer shall buy noe manner of hides or skinns (comeing to the markett) of any beasts or cattle whatsoever or wool but only in the com'on markett place of old accustomed, upon pain of amerciament.

42. "Item it is ordained that all butchers, as well strangers as burgesses and chencers, shall bring unto the markett good and wholesome and sufficient victuals unblown not raised upon the kidney or otherwise abused contrary to his highnesses laws, upon pain of a greivious amerciament. And all strange butchers that bringeth beef, mutton, or other victual to be sold shall bring with them the hides and skinns thereof, upon pain of forfeiture of their victuals.

43. "Item it is ordained that no burgess of the said town shall sue, arrest, trouble, or vex any other burgess at any court, shire, or franchise, or any other court if out of the said town, upon pain of discomyneing and amerciament if such his plaint and action be and may be determinable within the court of the said town.

44. "Item it is ordained that noe manner of burgess, chencer, nor inhabitant of the said town shall keep noe licentious naughtipacks, bawdrey, or suspected harlots, vagabonds, nor loyterers in their houses, upon pain of ten shillings amerciament.

45. "Item, it is ordained that noe manner of person or persons whatsoever, burgess, chencer, nor inhabitant of the said town, shall make noe mixions in any place within the franchise and libertys of the said town to the annoyance of any man nor to the inconvenience of any of the streets of the said town, upon pain of ten shillings on every of them so doing.

46. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess nor burgesses be admitted to be putt in election for portreeve, nor in the councell of the said town, nor in any other office with the said burrough except he or they be dwellers therein.

47. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess nor burgesses shall have liberty for his or their cattle or cattles to pasture (in any place) upon our common and freedom except he be a dweller within the said town.

48. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess or burgesses shall take upon any condition noe manner of cattle or cattles of any person or persons whatsoever thereby to overpasture our com'on and freedom but such number as is reasonable and fitt, and that noe burgesses shall take noe manner of cattle or cattles under three years, upon pain of amerciament at the pleasure of the portreeve.

49. "Item it is ordained that noe aldermen burgesses that have been portreeves shall appear in a jury between party and party. And those who are elected and chosen for election

portreeves are also to be free from being in the said jury for the present year in which they are elected.

50. "Item it is ordained that the hayward shall dayly make a diligent view and survey over our com'on and freedom, and thereby to see that no strangers cattle nor cattles doe pasture upon our freedom. And also to see that noe manner of person or persons whatsoever doe reap any sedges, neither draw nor pull any rootes, nor cutt any furzes in any place whatsoever, nor doe any other thing that may be to the ruin, destruction, and overthrow of the said burrough nor the inhabitants thereof, upon pain of five shillings for every default.

51. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess nor burgesses stranger nor inhabitant shall reap or pluck any sedges nor any other rootes (in any place upon) the said burrough to the annoyance ruin and overthrow of the same. But only such person or persons as the portreeve and councell shall admitt, and in such place upon the said burrough as the said portreeve and councell shall appoint, upon pain of two shillings and six pence for the first fault, for the second fault five shillings, and for the third fault to be discomyned and disfranchised.

52. "To all to whom these presents shall come to be seen read heard or understood that whereas the Lords of Glamorgan and Morgannog of old antiquity of their meer clemency and mercy and by their goodness and freewill and by their several charters have given and granted to the burrough and town of Kenfegg their libertys and franchises with the freedom appertaining to the same with many goodly and Godly comoditys for the preserving of the government and profitts of the com'onwealth of the burrough and town corporate of Kenfegg and to the burgesses of the same as in the said severall charters under their hands and seales more att large may and doth appear And amongst divers other gifts and grants the said Lords of Glamorgan and Morgannog in their several charters and letters patents have given granted and fully confirmed to the burrough and town corporate of Kenfegg and burgesses of the same and to their successors for ever as well certain parcells of free com'ons sett lyeing and being at Kevencribor between the lands of the Lord of Newcastle on the east part and the lands of the late dissolved monastery of Margam on the north-west and south as alsoe many other parcells and quilleys of lands with free libertys and freedoms within the franchises aforesaid as in their severall charters is mentioned Know ye further for good and reasonable considerations us moveing and alsoe for a com'onwealth and commodity of our burgesses and successes for ever and according to the tenor and purport of the said severall charters to us severally granted by the

said Lords of Glamorgan and Morgannog wee the burgesses aforesaid have consulted ourselves together and to and thereupon concluded and agreed within ourselves for because wee have and yett doe yearly fall in arrearages and losses the which is to the portreeve's great charges by reason of the overthrow blowing and choaking up of sand in drowning of our town and church with a number of acres of free lands besides all the burgages of ground within the said libertys except three for the which burgages so lost by the said overthrow yett nevertheless the rent thereof is and hath allways been paid to the lords receivers to the portreeve's great losse and hinderance yearly in making of auditt Therefore it is condiscended concluded assented and fully agreed between all the burgesses of the said town that the said portreeve shall call twelve before him and of them to name of the most substantial honest and the best freeholders of the said town eight and they shall yearly make their ordinances for any com'onweale to stand and remain for their comodities amongst them their heirs successors and assignes and soe being once substantially made to continue for ever And thereupon Evan Griffith portreeve of the same called these eight burgesses to him to make this present order or composition videlicet William Thomas Aylward Gent., John Morgan Gent., Rees Thomas Melen, William ap William, Rees Thomas Ievan, Thomas Jenkin, Llewellyn Pritchard, and Robert John. The said portreeve and the eight beforesaid have stablished this for com'onweale profits and comodity of our said burgesses and to their heirs successors and assigns and to every of them for ever for the inclosing parking and ditching in part of the aforesaid free comon at Kevencribor for and towards some help of the loss of their burgages of lands by the overthrow aforesaid and that the same be and shall bee inclosed parked and ditched in by the burgesses on this side and before the twenty fourth day of Aprill next comeing after the date hereof and soe from thenceforth shall stand and remain to every of the said twenty nine burgesses and to their heirs successors and assignes and to every of them for ever every one his part as to the chances by lotts none shall challenge otherwise and they shall begin on the eastern part to ditch at Clawdd y Cline and soe westward under the hill to Trod Rhyw Yr Glo' and from thence downwards to Rhyd Yorath Goch To have and to hold the aforesaid parcells of free com'on to every one of the twenty nine burgesses hereon indorsed and to their heirs and assigns for ever without any lett interruption molestation or vexation of the burgesses inhabiting or dwelling within the said libertys or of any person or persons in their behalfs or steads Item wee order that the same parcell of free

comon shall be fenced and put into hayne on the twenty fourth of March and shall not be depastured untill the feast of Saint Matthew before Michaelmas And alsoe then there shall none of the said twenty nine burgesses pasture or grass the same but by the Oyfri Item wee doe order that none shall rent his or their part nor sell the same to any stranger if there will be any of the burgesses that will buy or rent the same upon pain of forfeiture of his or their libertys within the same parcell of meadow Also if any burgess doe rent his or their part to any other burgess he shall have it for three shillings and fourpence the acre and not above Item wee doe order that noe one burgess of one part or parcell in the said free comon meadow shall not by inheritance challenge two parts or more so that allways the portreeve and other eight burgesses shall by their discretion devide the same as they shall seeme good and convenient to maintain allways the twenty nine within the same Item wee doe order for the better establishinge of these our ordinances by us the portreeve and the other eight of the twelve for the performance of every point and article that shall bee broken or discontinued wee do bind us and every of us each to the other in the sum of five pounds of good and lawful money of England apiece and that it shall be levied upon our goods and lands without any delay or wager of law. In witneese whereof we the portreeve and the other eight have thereunto put our seales and signes the twentyth day of January in the thirteenth year of the reign of our sovereign lady Elizabeth by the grace of God of England France and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith &c. Annoque Domini 1572.

53. "Item it is ordained that every widow shall enjoy the priviledge of her husband dureing her widowhood except the heir apparent bee sworne burgess to doe service within the said town thereby to have the peice of hay within the aforesaid meadow if soe it bee that the said heir apparent doth challenge and claim his right to it the said peice of hay and provided that noe manner of person nor persons whatsoever doe interrupt the said widow of her priviledge as long as she liveth and dwelleth within the said burrough and town.

54. "Item it is ordained that noe burgesses nor burgess shall sell any peice nor parcell of hay at Kimley Meade or Kevencribor to any burgess being an outdweller from the said burrough nor to any stranger nor foreigner upon pain of discomyneing.

55. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess nor burgesses shall rent any peice nor parcell of hay at the foresaid meadow to any burgess nor burgesses being outdwellers from the said town and burrough nor to any other person or persons whatsoever if it be necessary to any burgess or burgesses dwelling in the said bur-



rough to have the said parcel of hay for and that noe burgess nor burgesses shall rent any parcell of the said hay before he or they do publickly on a court day offer the same parcel of hay to a burgess and burgesses dwelling in the said burrough And alsoe that noe burgess nor burgesses shall henceforth rent any peice or parcell of the said hay above three shillings and four pence per acre upon pain of forfeiture of his or their libertys in the said parcells of hay as aforesaid.

56. "Item it is ordained that if any burgess happen to dye without any lawfull heir within the said town and burrough to enjoy the said dece'dent burgess his parcell of hay within the said free com'on meadow the portreeve for the said year in which he happeneth to dye shall have and enjoy the benefitt and profit of the said parcell of hay for one whole year after his decease and after one year the said parcell of hay to be by the portreeve and the eight burgesses settled to a burgess that hath not a parcell of hay paying therefore twenty shillings per acre to the treasury of the said town for the maintenance allways of the comonweale of the said town and burrough.

57. "Item it is ordained if any difference shall happen to arise between any of the said burgesses in claiming any right or title in any of the said parcells of hay within the said free comon meadow the portreeve and the eight elected burgesses shall try and decide the same debate and difference without any delay or wager of law.

58. "Item it is ordained that noe burgess nor burgesses shall rent any parcell of fernes att Kenfeg Down to any burgess nor burgesses dwelling out of the said burrough nor to any stranger nor foreigner before he publickly on a court day held for the said town offer the same parcell of ferns to a burgess or burgesses dwelling within the said town and burrough And also that noe burgess nor burgesses shall rent out any of the said parcells of ferns above eight pence per parcell yearly upon forfeiture of his or their libertys within the said parcell of ferns at the said down.

1773.

59. "Item it is ordained that no manner of person or persons whosoever dwelling within the said borough town or their franchise thereof shall be admitted and sworn burgess or burgesses except such as gain legall settlement in the same wherein he or they then resides.

"[*Endorsement*].—These blotts or lotts shall begin on the east part next to Clawdd y ffin. Every man's hit shall chance by the said lotts.

"Imprimis.—1, Llewelyn ap Richard; 2, Robert John Richard; 3, Rees Thomas Melen; 4, William ap William; 5, John Mor-



gan; 6, Thomas Jenkin; 7, William Thomas Ayleward; 8, Rees Thomas Bevan; 9, Evan Griffith; 10, Thomas ap Thomas; 11, Rees ap Ievan John; 12, Llewelyn Griffith; 13, Watkin Thomas; 14, David John Ayleward; 15, David John Goch; 16, Howell ap Howell; 17, Evan ap Morgan; 18, Jenkin ap Ievan; 19, Jonnett Verch Evan; 20, John Jenkin; 21, Dennis Verch John; 22, Catherine Verch Fforath; 23, Thomas Griffith; 24, Amy Verch John; 25, John Thomas Llewellyn; 26, Howell Thomas; 27, Johan Verch Ievan; 28, John Horton; 29, Morgan Evan.

"Copia vera nominorum."

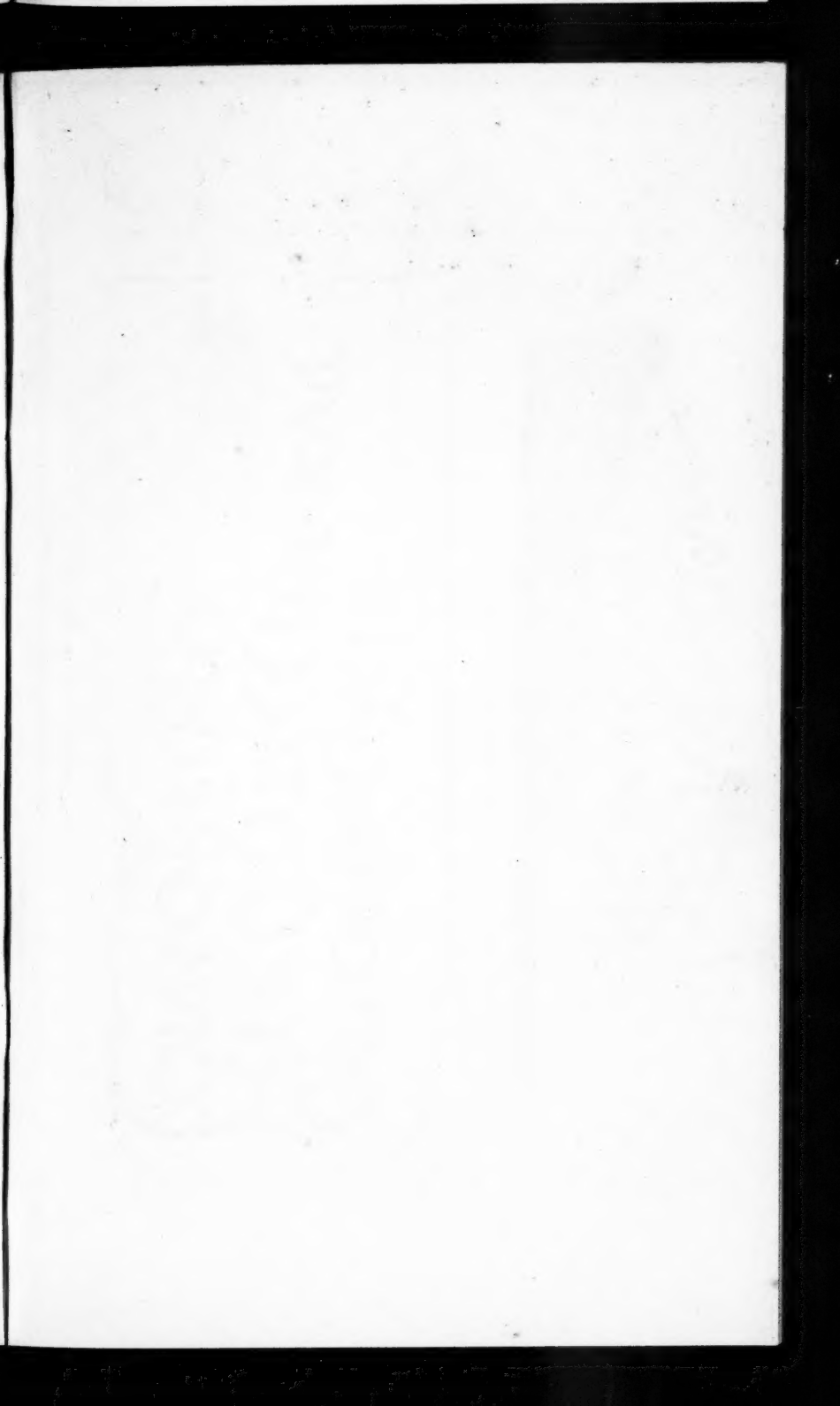
(To be concluded.)

## FURTHER NOTICES OF THE EARLY INSCRIBED STONES OF WALES.

### 1. THE MENVENDANUS STONE.

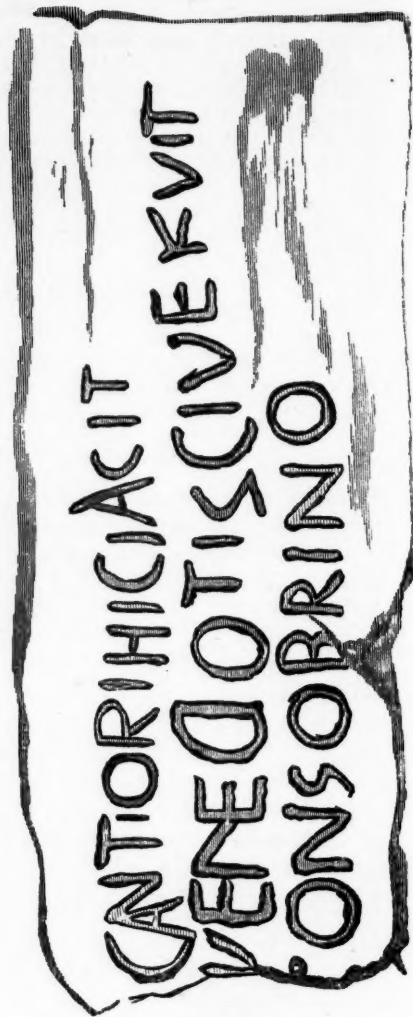
By way of supplement to Sir Gardner Wilkinson's memoir on this stone, I have, at the request of the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, made a faithful copy by the help of the camera lucida of its inscription, which offers several peculiarities worthy of notice. The letters in the upper line extend about a yard in length, the average height of each letter being about three inches. The first letter, c, which Sir G. Wilkinson considers to represent the word Corpus, and not the initial of a prænomen, is of an unusual shape, rather resembling a u placed sideways than a c. The second letter m is completed by the upright stroke of the e following.<sup>1</sup> In the engraving of the stone opposite to page 140 (*Arch. Camb.*, April, 1871, No. VI) the first stroke of the m is represented as throwing out a straight stroke towards the top part of the c, but there is no trace of this in the rubbing which I have received from Mr. Barnwell; the first stroke of the m moreover is quite

<sup>1</sup> In Gough's *Camden*, v. ii, p. 510, the third stroke of the m is not connected with the e.





1. THE MENVENDANUS STONE.



2a. THE CANTIORUS STONE AT PENMACHNO.



HICIACT  
VLCAŃVSFVS  
SENO MAŁ-

3. THE ULCAGNUS STONE.

LATXCVSHICIACT  
FLIXSEPERHACVS

5. THE STONE OF CATAWC OF TEYENAWC.





2b. THE CANTORUS STONE AT PENMACHNO.



6. THE ORIA STONE AT PENMACHNO.



straight, although slanting. The letters are Roman capitals, the B in the second line being unusual in having the two semicircular loops not united in the middle of the straight stroke.

On referring to the number of this work for July, 1869, vol. xv, p. 297, it will be seen that this stone was one of the last of the subjects which had attracted the attention of our late friend H. L. J., and we may probably infer that his inquiry concerning it may have led to the elaborate article of Sir Gardner Wilkinson on the subject, thus confirming the utility of our series of "Archæological Notes and Queries."

The stone appears to have been observed by E. Llwyd, by whom it was communicated to Bishop Gibson (Gibson's *Camden*, p. 627), whence it was quoted in Gough's *Camden*, iii, p. 141, and by Orellius, No. 2777.

## 2. THE CANTIORUS STONE AT PENMACHNO.

At the Bangor meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association recorded in this work (third series, vol. vi, p. 363) the late Rev. H. Longueville Jones, in giving an account of the then recent discovery of several inscribed stones, mentioned one which had been known to Pennant, and which had been rescued by Mr. Wynne, of Voelas Hall, which describes a person as a Venedocian; and in the report of the same meeting given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Nov., 1860, p. 97, the inscription itself is given—

CANTIORI HIC JACIT  
VENEDOTIS CIVE FUIT  
CONSOBRINO

and on the adjoining side of the stone—

MA...FI LI  
MAGISTRATI.

This inscription (of the two portions of which woodcuts are here given) is quite unique, both as indicating

the deceased as a citizen of Venedotia and as introducing the word *Magistrati*, the precise meaning of which in a Welsh inscription of the sixth or seventh century is open to inquiry. The penultimate line is much defaced, and the rubbings before me show no trace of the letters *fi*, which Mr. H. L. Jones introduced, probably from the letters at the end of the line *LI* suggesting the usual formula *fili*. The letters of the remainder of the inscription are mostly Roman capitals, the first three letters of the first line being closely conjoined together and formed of three strokes; the second oblique stroke of the *A* forming the first of the *N*. Moreover, between the *T* and the *O* there is a short upright thin stroke, which may possibly represent an *I*, but it is so indistinct that I overlooked it in making the drawing from the rubbings with the camera lucida. The *R* in the first word has a very large top loop and a very small second oblique one. The *N* in the second line is united with the following *E*, its second oblique stroke joining it in the middle of the first stroke of the *E*, whereas the oblique stroke of the *N* repeated twice in the third line is of the normal form. The *D* in the second line is exceedingly rude, as is also the angulated *s* in the middle of the second line, whereas it is more regularly shaped in the third line. The *g* in the last line is rudely minuscule without a top bar, and the terminal *I* is recumbent, -.

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### 3. THE ULCAGNUS STONE.

In the churchyard of Llanfihangel ar Arth (or as it is sometimes written *yr Eroth*, or *Ierverth*), Caernarvonshire, is a rude stone standing near the west end of the church, of which the accompanying engraving represents the inscription. From a sketch kindly furnished by Miss Dora Jones in 1859, the stone itself appears to be a block of an elongated triangular shape coming to a sharp point or edge at the top, with the face which bears the inscription flat and slanting. The inscription,

written in Roman capital letters, extends about two feet in length, the letters being about two and a half inches high, and is to be read—

HIC IACIT  
VLCAGNUS FI(LI)VS  
SENOMAGLI.

In Gibson's *Camden* (vol. ii, p. 510) the inscription is read "Hic jacit Ulcacinus filius Senomacili," the fifth letter of the second and the seventh letter of the third lines having been mistaken for c and i conjoined; they are, however, certainly Roman capital g's with the tail elongated, as was often the case, the letter thus approaching its minuscule or cursive form.

The formula of this inscription is rather unusual, the first name being in the nominative case, whilst the word filius (also in the nominative) is curiously contracted into FIUS.

Both the names on this stone are met with on other stones. Thus "at a spot a few miles from Padstow" is a slab of granite apparently of the Romano-British period, now used as a gate-post, six feet long by about thirteen inches by ten inches square, inscribed—

VLCAGNI FILI SEVER.

(Kent in *Journal of Archæol. Association*, i, p. 49, and *Journal of Arch. Institute*, ii, p. 77), in which latter a woodcut is given of the stone, showing the g of the same shape as on the Llanfihangel stone, but the A has the cross stroke angulated like a v.

The other name SENOMAGLI occurs on one of the Gwytherin stones.

VINNEMAGLI FILI  
SINEMAGLI.<sup>1</sup>

Whether, however, this Sinemaglus be identical with the Llanfihangel Sinomaglus (in which case Ulcagnus and Vinnemaglus would be brothers) must be matter of conjecture.

<sup>1</sup> I. O. W. in *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., iv, p. 406.

## 4. THE STONE OF VENDUMAGLUS.

The small church of Llaniltern, a village in Glamorganshire, a few miles north of Llandaff, is a comparatively new and very plain structure, but is worthy of notice in these pages as having had built into its eastern outer wall an inscribed stone, of which I have hitherto seen no published notice, and which I found quite unexpectedly during one of my rambles in that part of the principality. The inscription itself is two feet long and one foot wide, formed of two lines of rudely shaped letters, to be read—

vendvmagl—  
hic iacit.

The name of the deceased is written in the genitive case, the word corpus being understood at the beginning of the inscription. The letters are large and coarsely cut, varying from three to four inches in height, and exhibit a curious mixture of capitals, uncial, minuscule, and even cursive letters—the v, n, a, i, and c being capitals, the e and m uncials, the d, l, and h minuscules, and the g and t cursives.



It may be suggested that we have here the grave stone of a person distinct from the Vinnemagli, to whose memory the grave stone in Gwytherin churchyard was erected. The names are, however, evidently identical, although differing slightly in spelling.

## 5. THE STONE OF CATAWC AP TEYRNAWC.

In the year 1830 an inscribed stone, of which an engraving is here given, was built into the south wall of the church of Llanfihangel Cwmdû, Brecknockshire, near Crickhowell, and close to it in the wall a brass plate was also affixed, with this inscription,

"CATACUS HIC JACET FILIUS TEGERNACUS

("Here lies Cattoc, the son of Teyrnoc").

This stone was removed from a field called TirGwenlli, about a mile s.s.w. of this church of St. Michael Cwm dŷ, and placed in this buttress for preservation by the Rev. T. Price, vicar, A.D. 1830, having been presented to him for that purpose by the owner, the Rev. T. Lewis. Its original site is not known. 'Catawc ap Teyrnawc.'

This fact is detailed in the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, vol. v, p. 519. The stone had, however, previously been noticed by Daines Barrington in the *Archæologia* for 1773, by whom it is stated to have formerly stood at the Gaer near Cwm dŷ; and in Gough's *Camden*, iii, 103, where it is strangely misread as follows :—

EATXELVS HIC IA . EP

FILIVS PSSESERNACVS.

Thence it was badly copied by Jones in his *Brecknockshire*, ii, pl. 12, f. 1, and p. 499; and it is also noticed by Payne, *Archæologia Scotica*, iii, 18, p. 98.

The inscription measures about forty inches by ten, the letters being very irregular in size, and from two and a half to five inches in height. They are a curious mixture of capitals and minuscules, several of them being of unusual shape, the c throughout being of the angulated form; the a in the top line with the two oblique strokes extending and crossing above the top of the letter like x, and with the cross stroke angulated. The t throughout of the minuscule shape; the s always written of a very large size, the h minuscule-shaped, the f almost cursive, the e capitals, the g minuscule, the r of the Anglo-Saxon minuscule form, the n like h; and

the A in the second line truncate at the top, and with the cross line straight.

From the situation where this stone occurs it might be supposed that we had here the memorial of Cattwg Ddoeth or the Wise, the founder of many churches in Glamorganshire, Brecknockshire, and Monmouthshire, including that of Llangattock, close to Crickhowell, very near to Cwm dû itself; but that celebrated man is recorded to have been the son of Gwynllyw Filwr,<sup>1</sup> whereas on the stone Catacus is recorded as the son of Tegernacus.

The name Catuc also occurred upon a stone forming the threshold of the church of Llandefaillog,<sup>2</sup> and which was confounded by Mr. Powell<sup>3</sup> with the stone at Cwm dû. The Llandefaillog stone appears to have been destroyed or lost.<sup>4</sup>

It has further to be observed that Tegernacus, the father of the Catucus named on the Cwm dû stone, may possibly be identical with the Tegernacus, the son of Marius, whose tombstone at Capel Brithdir is described by the late Mr. T. Stephens in this *Journal*, third series, vol. viii, p. 130, and by the Rev. H. L. Jones, *ibid.*, p. 220, where a careful drawing of the stone is given.

Several other persons named Teyrnog or Twrnog or Tyrnog are recorded amongst the Welsh saints (Rees, pp. 211, 276), but they are considered by Mr. Stephens to be distinct from the Teyrnawc of the inscription before us.

#### 6. THE ORIA STONE AT PENMACHNO.

On taking down the old church at Penmachno, near Llanrwst, Caernarvonshire, several early and medieval inscribed and sculptured stones were discovered, of which in due course of time, by the untiring assiduity

<sup>1</sup> It is a curious coincidence that the stone now under consideration was removed from a field called "Tir Gwenlli."

<sup>2</sup> Strange, *Archæologia*, 1779, p. 307; Jones, *Brecknockshire*, ii, p. 174.

<sup>3</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, New Series, vol. iv, pp. 310, 311.

<sup>4</sup> I. O. W. in *Arch. Camb.*, N. S., iv, p. 333.

of our greatly lamented friend, the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, I was favoured with rubbings and drawings. One of these was a rude stone, on the upper portion of which was longitudinally inscribed the letters ORIA IC IACIT, the whole being cut in Roman capitals, rather debased in form, as of course they are in orthography, the misspelt words, hic jacet, being, however, often met with thus spelt.

The letters measure from two to three inches in height, and they appear to have been, partially at least, enclosed above and below the letters by a thin incised line. There is a little abrasion at the left hand side of the initial letter o, but otherwise the whole is completely distinct and legible. The name Oria is very unusual, and there seems to be no reason for thinking that any letters at the commencement of this inscription are lost.

By the care of the Rev. H. L. Pryce, rector of the parish, the stone has been securely placed within the church, and it is to his attention that I am indebted for the rubbing of it which has afforded the subjoined engraving.

#### 7. THE OVERIONI STONE.

Amongst the many Roman inscriptions found at Llanio i Sav., close to Llandewi Brefi, Cardiganshire, is one of which an engraving is here presented, represent-



ing the name OVERIONI, inscribed within an oblong space, defined by incised lines, about thirteen inches long by three inches high. The letters are thin, tall, and ill-formed.



Besides the three stones at the church at Llandewi Brefi, there are, or were, three at Llanio, built up in the walls of two cottages, two above, and the third used as a seat in the porch of one of the cottages with the inscription "*Cohors secundæ Augusta fecit quinque passus.*"

It is stated in some of the old works on Wales that in the church a very large horn is preserved, commonly called *Korn ych Davydd*. It would be interesting to to obtain a precise description and figure of this object.

#### 8. THE BORGHESI INSCRIPTION, ROME.

During several archæological journeys to Italy I carefully examined the various large collections of monumental inscriptions preserved in the museums of Rome, Naples, Ravenna, Milan, Perugia, Bologna, Pisa, Florence, etc., with the view of ascertaining whether, amongst the many hundreds of sepulchral monuments to be met with on the walls either of the Christian or pagan portions of these receptacles, I could discover any which might be compared with those of our own country, and especially those of Wales, either in respect to their ornamentation, peculiar formula of the inscription, or shape of the letters. The only stone amongst these large collections which I could discover was a small fragment built into the back wall of one of the open alcoves in the Borghesi Gardens at Rome, represented in the annexed woodcut, and which in all the three particulars above alluded to may be compared with some of our own stones. It is of an irregular square form, with the angles broken off, measuring about thirteen inches across, and it is evident that it is on the right side of the stone that portion of the inscription is lost, since what is left evidently shews the commencement of four lines of letters—

IN D(E)I nomin.....  
 ? UNA CŪ(m) UXOR.....  
 FIERI  
 Rō(gaverunt)

Beneath which is a portion of a rich broad interlaced ribbon pattern, each ribbon formed of three threads knotted together at intervals in the middle of the design, which, however, is of a more regular and less complicated nature than the ordinary Welsh ornaments of a similar kind. It is proper to add that I found some



small fragments of interlaced ribbon work consisting of three threads, preserved on the walls of the church of San Giorgio in Velabro at Rome; and that in the church of S. Prassede (sister of S. Pudentiana, daughters of Pudens, the senator and friend of St. Paul), the entrance to the chapel of the "Colonna Santa" (commonly called the Orto del Paradiso) is ornamented with a richly sculptured frieze of the time of Pope Paschal I (by whom the church was restored in A.D. 822), in which an interlaced three-thread ribbon pattern, of a very Anglo-Saxon character, is introduced.

The formula "In Dei nomine" as the commencement of the inscription occurs on various Welsh stones, especially in Glamorganshire, such as the large stone stand-

ing against the east side of the porch of the church of Lantwit Major, "In nomine dī summi Incipit crux salvatoris, etc."; the stone of Grutne, "I nomine dī sumi" (*Arch. Camb.*, ser. nov., ii, 1851, p. 147); and the lost stone of Ilus, formerly in Vaenor parish, "In nomine dī sum(m)i ilus" (Jones, *Brecknockshire*, ii, p. 623).

I have considered the first mark in the second line to indicate the letter *u*, but it and the two following letters may be the termination of the name of a man, who with his wife ordered the stone to be made. The very unequal size of the letters, especially the *p* in the first and *e* in the third lines, will be noticed; the idea that the former was intentionally enlarged as a mark of respect is opposed by the large size of the latter letter. The curious mixture of uncial and minuscule letters will also be noticed. The *a*, formed like a *q* with an oblique tail, is of unusual form; the *x* like a *k* with a tail to the first stroke, is often met with in Anglo-Saxon and Irish manuscripts; and the *r* is of the form constantly found on the Welsh stones.

I. O. W.

#### ON AN INSCRIBED STONE AT PENRHOS LLUGWY, ANGLESEY.

In the churchyard of Penrhos Llugwy, in the Isle of Anglesey, is to be found a rude sepulchral memorial bearing an inscription, in debased Roman characters, as follows:

HIC IACIT  
MACCŪDECCETI

This inscription was, I believe, first noticed by Rowlands, who gives a rude sketch of it; and seems to hint, though not in positive terms, that it commemorates a St. Mechell or Macutus. His words are as follow: "Mechell, or *Macutus*, as in the Roman kalendar, was the son of one Ecchwyd, the son of Gwyn, who was grandson of *Gloyw-gwladlydan*, lord of Gloucester, in the

time of the *Saxon* massacre at *Stonehenge*. He was made Bishop of *St. Maloe's* in *Little Britain*. His church or cloister was called from his name, *Llanvechell*. He died, it seems, in the Isle of *Anglesey*, and was buried, not at his own church, but at a neighbouring church called *Penrhos Lligwy*, in whose churchyard there is an old fashioned gravestone with an inscription which, by the form of the letters, seems to be genuine." (*Mona Antiqua*, p. 156.)

In "*Mona Mediæva*" (No. 25, *Arch. Camb.*, v, 1861, p. 296) we have a description of the small fifteenth century church of this place; and a notice of the stone, simply stating that it bears the following inscription :

HIC IACIT  
MACCUDECETI

We here find that the second c in the patronymic is omitted. In the same publication (v, 1864, p. 105) we find a description of this monument illustrated by an engraving. The stone appears to be a rude slab, the inscription being engraved lengthways, in two lines, as follows :

HIC IACIT  
MACCV̄ DECCETI

It will here be seen that the double c in the patronymic agrees with Rowlands' copy, and that it shews an - over the v, which is omitted in the two former copies. These are points of importance, as I shall presently shew. As I have before stated, Rowlands hints that this is the monument of *St. Mechell* or *Macutus*. The writer of the last named article, the late Lord Boston, describes it as "the inscribed gravestone of *St. Macutus*." I think I can shew that this is an error. Placing the inscription in correct form it reads, HIC IACIT MACCUI DECCETI. The inscription shews a mixture of Latin and Gaedhelic forms. The *Maccui* is the genitive case of *Mac*, a son; and it is here given in the form in which it is found upon a vast number of Ogham monuments. The inscription simply commemorates the son of *Decet*. What, then, becomes of the *Macutus* theory? The father of

the latter, according to the usual authorities, was Ecchwyd, and not Deccetus.

But more than this. I will now shew that the same name, expressed in identically the same form, is to be found upon three different Ogham inscribed stones in various districts in Ireland. Some years since the late Mr. Richard Hitchcock discovered one of these forming a lintel over the doorway of a curious "clochan," or stone-roofed cell, which was built within an almost erased rath on the townland of Gortnagullanah, parish of Minard, in the county of Kerry, the most westerly district of the south of Ireland. This stone was removed from its original position, and was presented by Mr. Hitchcock to the Royal Irish Academy, in whose Museum it now is. It has two of its angles inscribed with Oghams, each recording the memory of an individual, and in the same formula. That on the left hand angle is as follows :

/ : |||| |||| : : || : : ||| : : ||| :  
 M A Q Q I D E C E D D A

(stone of) the son of Decedd. That on the right reads, MAQQI CATUFU. It will be here seen that the former is identical with that which is the subject of this paper, with some variation in the name, the latter shewing but one c, and having a double d in place of t. It will be here well to remark that d and t are commutable in Gaedhelic, one being constantly written for the other in old MSS.

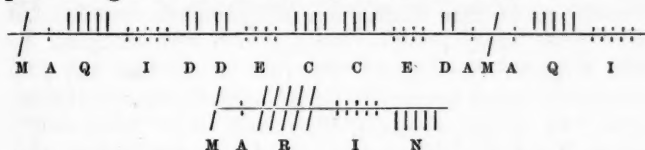
Again, in that remarkable group of seven inscriptions discovered on the sepulchral mound of Ballintaggart, within a few miles of the former locality, we have one bearing the same formula, as follows :

/ : |||| : : || : : |||| ||| : : || : | : || : : |||| :  
 M A Q I D E C C E D A H A D N I  
 |||| : : |||| : : |||| :  
 C O N A S

("Maqi Deccedah ad ni Conas"). Without going into

the entire of this inscription, we have here distinctly the formula, "Maqi Decceda."

Moving from the extreme south-west of Ireland towards the central east coast, we find a locality named Cilleen Cormac, situated on the borders of the counties of Kildare and Wicklow. The "Cilleen," as its name imports, is an ancient burial-ground of a very remote antiquity; in October, 1860, the Rev. John Shearman discovered in this cemetery two Ogham inscribed stones, of very peculiar interest, inasmuch as up to that period three only of this class of monuments had been known northward of the county of Kilkenny; one of these stones bears an inscription which commences on the left angle, runs round the head, and partially down the opposite angle of the same face, and is as follows:—



(the son of Decced, the son of Marin). We have the name spelled here with a profusion of consonants frequently found on those monuments; as, for instance, on a stone in the Royal Cork Institution we have "Ccarr-tacc," the Caradoc of early Cymric history; and on a stone from Kerry, "Gonnguu." I think that I have now shewn that the name on the monument at Penrhos is identical with that on those of Gortnagullanagh, Ballintaggart, and Cilleen Cormac, and that the personage to whose memory it was raised was of the same race with them. That the sepulchral monument of a Gaedhil should be found in this lone churchyard in Anglesea is not at all surprising when we remember that ancient Welsh authorities record an occupation of certain districts in North Wales by the Gwyddel, and their expulsion by Caswallon Law Hir.

Tradition still points out the sites of their settlements and the remains of their clochans, as well as the grave of their last chief, Serigi.

The name Decced is certainly that of a tribe, and one which became widely diffused; that tribe must have been the well-known warlike Clanna Degaid or Degadi, as they are called in Irish history. Decced is in all probability the true ancient form of the name, the c and g being pronounced hard, and being commutable in Gaedhelic. Of this clan I have given a short account in my paper on "Corroy, the son of Dairy," published in the July number of this year's *Arch. Camb.*

The finding of this name in the extreme south-west of Ireland, in Anglesea, and on a certain direct line of transit between these remote localities, indicates the progress of the Gaedhil from west to east. It would appear also that they had abandoned the use of the Ogham before they crossed into North Wales, as in that district no Ogham inscription has yet been found. On the other hand, South Wales, which was occupied by the Munster Gaedhil of the race of Eibher, has preserved to us, as evidence of that occupation, ten Ogham inscribed stones, shewing that such must have taken place at a period when the use of this mysterious character was common among them; for this reason I am strongly of opinion that the occupation of North Wales by that people took place subsequent to their settlement in South Wales. If Welsh antiquaries would condescend to admit a lengthened occupation by the Gaedhil, and their subjugation by, and fusion with, the nation of the Cymry, pursuing the subject in all its bearings on Cymric archæology, they would effect much towards clearing up those difficulties in the early history, language, literature, and topography of that country, which have been such fruitful sources of controversy for years past. In truth, the archæology of the early races who inhabited these islands cannot be studied separately with any important results; by a careful comparison of their language, ethnology, traditions, and monuments, can we alone hope to arrive at any approximate conclusions respecting them.

RICHARD ROLT BRASH, M.R.I.A.



## ON SOME ANCIENT WELSH BELLS.

THERE are still existing in Wales a few examples of the ancient portable hand-bells such as have been fully described by Professor Westwood in the first series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. That they are much more ancient than the earliest of ordinary church-bells is generally allowed, and if Giraldus Cambrensis is correct in stating that such portable ones were in use in the times of Germanus and Lupus, or about 430, there can be little doubt as to the question of their priority, although there is considerable uncertainty as to the time when bells were first hung in churches for religious purposes. The earliest mention of the use of the bell in England, in calling the congregation together on the death of one of its members, is made by the Venerable Bede; and Mr. Westwood informs us that in the Monastic Societies of Northumbria and Ireland bells were in use in the sixth century, but it is not clearly stated whether these remarks apply to small portable bells only, or to ordinary church-bells, of the first introduction of which there are neither records nor examples to give us any information. As regards France, it is indubitable that bells were suspended above, or otherwise connected with, churches from the seventh century. Even in these early days bells were cast, and, according to a writer in the *Quarterly Review* (1854), the earliest mention of such castings appears in the *Life of Charlemagne*. Bede also speaks of them as used to summon the congregation to service; and so great was the fame of bells in this country that in early days it obtained the name of the ringing island. That bells in very early times were looked upon with peculiar veneration, both in Wales and Brittany, is probable from the numerous stories connected with them, which, although probably of monkish and later origin, yet may have been based on traditions really existing among the common people.

This statement, however, refers to the small portable bells, and not to the ordinary church-bell. In Spelman's *Concilia* we find that Oudoceus, Bishop of Llandaff, about 550, took down the bells on the occasion of some excommunication; but this story must be considered as savouring of later invention rather than any authority for church-bells of such a date.

There is evidence, indeed, of the use of bells in the time of St. Patrick; and these were probably the small, portable kind which Professor Westwood has discussed in the first series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The legends connected with these bells are numerous. Thus the bell of St. Cadoc (who was both a Welsh and Breton saint), which Gildas presented to the Pope, but was by him ordered to take back to St. Cadoc, had the power of detecting thieves. No less celebrated was the bell of St. Illutus, connected with the death of King Edgar, as related in Holinshed's *History of England*, and which bell rang without human or any other aid. St. Teilo's bell convicted the perjured, healed the sick, and sounded every hour of itself, until the charm was broken, from its being touched by polluted hands. So also in the *Liber Llandavensis* we read that Oudoceus turned some butter into a golden bell, which was long preserved in the church of Llandaff. A somewhat similar tale is related of St. Goulven, a Breton saint, who changed into gold some earth given him by a pious farmer, and made of it three square bells, a chalice, and three crosses. St. Goulven's parents were from Britain. The small square bell, still in the Cathedral of St. Pol de Leon, was as efficacious in curing complaints, especially the head-ache, as that of St. Teilo.

In his *Antiquitates Parochiales* Rowland Rowland mentions a certain copper bell of an unusual shape called "*Cloch Velen Veuno*," or the yellow bell of St. Beuno, and which in his time was religiously preserved at the house of Tre'r Drw, in the parish of Llanidan, Anglesea, and which was said to have come from the ruins of a

building called *Capel Beuno*, near the house; but what has become of it since Rowland's time is not at present known (see *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iii, p. 59, series 1). Giraldus Cambrensis speaks of a portable bell possessing great virtues, and said to have formerly belonged to St. David, and then kept in the church of Glascum, a small village between Builth and Kington. This bell, called Bangu, a woman privately conveyed to her husband, then a prisoner in the castle of Rhaiadhr Gwy, but the keepers refused to release the man, and detained the bell. The same night the whole town was destroyed by fire, except the wall on which the bell was hung. In a note on this passage, in his edition of Giraldus Cambrensis (vol. i, p. 22), Sir R. Colt Hoare states, that before the Reformation the clerk or sexton took the hand-bell (Bangu), which was kept in every church, to the house of the deceased on the day of the funeral, and sounded the bell at intervals, during which Psalms were sung on the road to the church. Shortly before his own time a custom very similar prevailed at Caerleon, a bell of the same kind being carried about the streets and rung just before the interment of the body. In the parish of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd a small hand-bell still remains, or was at least there a few years ago, which was rung at the head of the funeral procession. This bell is of uncertain date, but certainly much later than the primitive hand-bells. The custom, moreover, of ringing a hand-bell before the corpse on its way through the streets, is still, or was very lately, observed in Oxford. When a member of the university is buried, the marshal is the bellman on the occasion.

The hand-bell at Gumfreston Church, in Pembrokeshire, is also called Bangu, but is apparently a Sanctus bell of the fifteenth century.

A small bell was dug up on the site of the oratory of St. Cenan, on a farm called Pen-y-darren, Llangeny, near Crickhowel, of quadrangular form, of iron cased with brass (see Jones' *Brecknockshire*). It was about

eleven inches high from the handle, and very similar, according to Mr. Westwood, to the Irish type (Jones' Brecknockshire).

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (first series) is given an account of a small quadrangular bell of mixed metal, the property of T. L. D. Jones Parry, Esq., M.P., of Madryn, which the clerk at the time of a funeral carried round the church-yard ringing it all the time. It was formerly preserved in the church of Llangwynodd, Caernarvonshire, and used to summon the children to the school, kept in one of the aisles of the church. The heads of the animals are, in Mr. Westwood's opinion,



similar to those represented in the oldest Irish and Anglo-Saxon illuminated MSS., but the workmanship and preservation were so good that he considered the bell of a later period. The form, if original, is archaic; but tradition states that it was crushed into its present shape by a mighty son of Nanhoran,—a tradition easily accounted for by the fact that the family in question was once, and is probably still so to the present day, distinguished by their great strength, coupled with the fact that the natives could not otherwise account for a square shaped bell than by some such explanation.

Another cut represents a bell of Llandeusant, in Anglesey, and which formerly was kept in the church. The church has been very creditably rebuilt, but the bell was not in it during the visit of the Association in 1870. It is of brass, and of somewhat uncertain date. It is, perhaps, a Sanctus bell for hand use.



Another cut gives a representation of an older bell approaching the old quadrangular type. It has evidently been suspended by a cord, and not intended for the hand. A small rivet denotes some repairs. This very interesting relic was in existence during the incumbency of the late Mr. Hughes, of Llanrhyllad, but has since vanished in a very mysterious manner. It is to be earnestly hoped that strict inquiry will be made by the proper authorities, and that it will soon be restored to the parish.

E. L. BARNWELL.

## REPORT FOR 1870-71.

THE Committee, in issuing their yearly Report, have the satisfaction of announcing that the Society still continues to flourish, and that, with the exception of the *continued* irregularity of members in paying their subscriptions, and the serious loss sustained last autumn by the death of the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, there is every reason to congratulate the members on the circumstances and prospects of the Cambrian Archæological Association. The former of these two drawbacks does not admit of any other remedy than removing the names of defaulters, which has been done to some extent; and in some of the more flagrant cases, legal assistance has been called in; but the only effectual remedy of the evil must remain with the members themselves. The loss of the late acting Editor is a much more serious evil; and although, by the rules of the Society, his successor might have been appointed by the Committee, it has been thought desirable to reserve that appointment until the General Annual Meeting. It is considered that £50 is the lowest amount that can be offered to any competent gentleman,—a sum which, however inconsiderable in itself, is a serious drain on the Society's income, and must materially interfere with the number and value of the illustrations. Under these circumstances it is proposed to ascertain whether there are five or ten noblemen and gentlemen throughout Wales who will contribute either £10 or £5 annually, so that the funds will be thus relieved from the charge of £50. The experiment of raising that amount by additional contributions of £1 was made during the Swansea Meeting; but as only nine or ten members answered to the call, the additional fund, having lasted three or four years, was discontinued as a failure. It now remains, however, to ascertain whether five or ten members can be found who will guarantee an annual £5 or £10; and of which number, one of the General Secretaries will gladly be one. This matter will, however, be more fully discussed at the approaching Meeting. The name of the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, of Llan-y-mawddy, will be proposed as Editor; and it is hoped that this gentleman may be induced to accept the office, so that the Committee may have the pleasure of announcing, in their next Report, that one of the most distinguished Welsh scholars of the present day is thus additionally connected with the Association, of which he has been one of the earliest members. The question also will be moved, how far a modification of the Editorial Committee appointed in 1855 may be desirable.

Another subject which will be submitted to the consideration of the Meeting is the question of the annual meetings. The appointment of the President, place, and time of meeting, is generally entrusted to a sub-committee; and in compliance with this custom, it was during the

Holyhead Meeting of 1870 left to the Sub-Committee to make any arrangements they thought fit, a proposed meeting at Carmarthen being conditional on the acceptance of the office of President by a nobleman residing in that district. As this nobleman, owing to his contemplated absence in Scotland at the usual time of meeting, was unable to accept the office, it was necessary to select some other place of meeting in South Wales; but during the interval between the Holyhead Meeting and the receipt of the answer of that nobleman, it was ascertained that the Royal Archæological Institute had selected Cardiff as their place of meeting in 1871. Under these circumstances it was thought that a regular meeting in South Wales was unnecessary, but that without interfering in any way with the arrangements of the Institute, the Cambrian Archæological Association might meet the Institute at Cardiff, merely to enable such as were members of both Societies to consult together for two or three hours on the necessary business of the Association; and which might have easily been done at the end of the week's proceedings, or at any time found more convenient. This proposed arrangement also contemplated no advantage of any kind to members of the Cambrian Association, or any interference whatsoever with a single arrangement of the Institute. The plan was, however, opposed by the Executive of the Institute, and it was at once given up, and members were invited to name a place for a business meeting, which they thought would be most convenient to the majority. Of the replies that were received, the majority was in favour of Hereford,—Birmingham, Shrewsbury, and Cardiff being the only other places named.

The meeting, to consist solely of MEMBERS, will therefore be held at Hereford on August the 7th, and continue as long as the business brought before it may render necessary. Mr. James Davies has most kindly offered rooms for the meeting at his offices, Widemarsh Street, Hereford.

Hitherto the Cambrian Archæological Association has considered it part of its duty to hold an annual meeting in Wales, and occasionally in the neutral ground of the Marches. The *quasi* Celtic districts of Cornwall and Man have also by special invitation been visited; but, generally speaking, the Association has considered itself responsible for Wales only. It may form a subject of consideration at the meeting, how far this view is modified by other Societies (professing the same object as the Association) visiting parts of Wales; and whether the Association should consider itself relieved of a work on which it has been engaged for a quarter of a century. Independent, however, of this consideration, and if the Institute had not met at Cardiff, the subject of the annual meetings would have been necessarily seriously discussed, for, except under peculiar local attractions, the attendance at the meeting is ordinarily limited to a very few of the more active members. Your Committee think that this is neither fair to those who attend, nor creditable to the Society in general. The whole question, therefore, of the annual meetings will be one of the subjects to be discussed.

As some Members may wish to communicate their views by writing,



instead of attending in person, it is respectfully suggested that all who wish to express any opinion would do so in writing to either of the general Secretaries any time before the first day of August. Any opinion thus expressed will be laid before the meeting and considered as if personally tendered, and, where necessary, received as votes.

Your Committee, in conclusion, would protest against suggestions which may have been made by some, least qualified to judge, such as that the Association has done its work, has explored all Wales, etc. If, in one respect, some part of the work may have been nearly completed, as, for example, may be said to be the case with the architecture of Wales, yet the unexplored ground is more extensive than that which has been examined, while there is a great increase of well-directed research and discrimination among many of the younger members; nor is there any section of them to whom the Society has been more indebted, and it is to be hoped will still further be so benefited, than our most intelligent and better educated schoolmasters; and if in other sections there may be a certain amount of apathy, there is in the opinion of your Committee, not only abundant ground to work up, but there will be no deficiency of active workers to continue the usefulness of the Association for many years. The annual statement of accounts is here appended.

Among the resolutions to be passed at the meeting in Hereford will be the following:—

1. That the report now submitted be approved of and adopted.
2. That an Editor be appointed at a salary of £50 a-year, and that the Rev. D. Silvan Evans be requested to accept the office.
3. That a modification of the annual meetings be considered.
4. That the Editorial Committee be altered.

Any members can propose any other resolutions by forwarding them to either of the general Secretaries.

(Signed)

C. C. BABINGTON, *Chairman of Committee.*

E. L. BARNWELL, }  
WALTER EVANS, } *Secretaries.*

# CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—1870.

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Editor's salary	- - 40 0 0	January 1, 1870. By balance in Treasurer's hands	- - 84 5 1
" printing	- - 213 13 10	By Holyhead Meeting	- - 27 9 5
" engraving	- - 64 9 6	" sale of books	- - 8 11 0
" survey and maps	- - 4 14 6	" subscriptions, etc.	- - 196 14 10
" postages and incidental expenses	- - 1 15 0	Due to Treasurer, 31st Dec. 1870	- - 7 12 6
	<u>£324 12 10</u>		<u>£324 12 10</u>
<i>Audited and found correct.</i>		JOSEPH JOSEPH, F.S.A., Treasurer.	
Brecon. 1st June, 1871.		JOHN PRICE } Auditors for JOHN MORGAN } 1870.	

## Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—It will be in the remembrance of your readers that an account of the *Liber Landavensis*, and of the original MS. of that venerable record, now in the possession of Mr. P. Davies Cooke of Owston, appeared in your pages about three years since (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, xiv, p. 452); and that shortly after its appearance, a letter was addressed to you by the Bishop of Llandaff (viz. in July, 1868, in vol. xiv of the 3rd Series, p. 452) controverting some statements made in that account, upon the authority of certain entries in the Act Book of the Chapter of Llandaff. Unfortunately my attention was not called to his Lordship's letter until a month or two since. Had I seen it at the time I should, as the writer of the statement controverted, have said then what, with your permission, I will say now, viz., that the entries quoted by his Lordship from the Act Book manifestly refer to a different book, and not to the *Liber Llandavensis*, properly so called, at all.

It appears by Dr. James' manuscript extracts in the Bodleian Library that in his time<sup>1</sup> there were *two* manuscript volumes belonging to Llandaff, both of them confounded together under the same designation, and both of them in Dr. James' temporary possession; of which one was certainly the Owston MS. of the *Lib. Land.* (for the extracts made by Dr. James are taken both from the text of that book, and from the additions also which occur in the Owston MS., and there only), while the other was a record of Chapter acts of later date than the *Lib. Land.* proper; but, as far as my memory goes, of thirteenth to fifteenth centuries. Both these volumes must have been honestly returned by Dr. James, inasmuch as Selden, to whom the *Lib. Land.* proper was subsequently lent, appears not to have had any other MS. than that, whereas he would surely have had both, had Dr. James passed them on to him. And it is to that other volume that I apprehend the chapter acts of 1687 to 1697 refer. That they do not refer to the *Lib. Land.* proper is, I think, plain,—

1. Because there can be no reasonable doubt that this, viz. the Owston MS., was in the possession of Mr. Davies of Gwysanog in 1696; whereas the *Book of Teilo* referred to in the acts was still at Llandaff from 1687-97.

2. Because the Owston MS. is distinctly traceable as in the possession of Selden, Sir J. Vaughan, and *perhaps* of the University of Oxford, for a very short time; but then in that of Mr. Vaughan of

<sup>1</sup> Thomas James, D.D., Fellow of New College, Librarian of the Bodleian 1598-1620.

Hengwrt; and, after an interval, of Sir J. Vaughan's son-in-law, Mr. Davies; not a hint occurring all the while that any one of them thought of returning it to Llandaff. And the period thus covered reaches from 1650, or thereabouts, to 1696.

3. Because the entries in the additional folios of the Owston MS. are carefully carried on to the date of Bishop Field, A.D. 1619-1627, but there stop.

4. Because the description of the book given in the acts does not tally with the Owston MS., the number of so-called loose folios in the latter being *not* eighteen. Indeed, it would seem that in the Owston MS. the additional folios had not been "loose" folios at all, from even the time of Dr. James, who transcribes as if from the same one volume extracts from both these folios and the text itself; but certainly not for some time prior to 1696, when Mr. Davies had the book, not bound for the first time, but rebound so far as to replace one of the two sides of the binding, but no more.

Probably the Chapter of Llandaff still possess the other manuscript volume, to which I suppose the acts of the Chapter to refer. They at least are the last known owners of it, by their own showing, as the case stands at present. I am, Sir, yours very faithfully

ARTHUR WEST HADDAN.

Rectory, Barton on the Heath, Warwickshire.

May 31, 1871.

### THE MUSEUM AT CARNARVON CASTLE.

SIR,—At the Holyhead Meeting (1870) a letter from Sir Llewellyn Turner, the Deputy Constable of the parish, and Mayor of Carnarvon, respecting the establishment of a national museum within the walls of the Castle was received. The museum is, however, not to be restricted to antiquities; and a large amount of work has been already carried out towards providing a convenient depository for the collection of the Natural History Society. The floors in two stories of what are called "the royal apartments," have been laid; but there is still a deficiency of £350, necessary for the satisfactory completion of the work. It is presumed that arrangements to include provision for all Welsh antiquities will form also part of the plan. As to external works, the ditches have been opened, and are ready for the reception of the iron railing which Lord Carnarvon has generously promised. Those who are well acquainted with the Castle will remember the curious old pub-house called "Tyn-y-cei," just north of the Eagle Tower,—a building of considerable antiquity; and which, in spite of its intrusion on such ground, was, from its quaint appearance, far from being offensive; but this has unfortunately fallen into bad hands, and has been removed, while a hideous brick structure has been substituted for it. This building, even in a commercial point of view, is such a mistake that one might think the whole affair is a mere speculation of a man calculating on a remunerative return from

the patriotism of his fellow citizens, who are to buy him out. It is said that he is extending his operations, and intends to build two more houses of the same character near the Watergate stair; but the Local Board, it is thought, can by one of their by-laws prevent this fresh nuisance. If the authorities of the Woods and Forests would take a little trouble to look after their rights in this instance, this second nuisance may, perhaps, be prevented altogether.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

AVONENSIS.

### THE RHUABON FRESCOES.

DEAR SIR,—You are aware, from a former communication, of the interesting frescoes discovered some months ago in the church of Rhuabon. The execution is good, and appears to be as old as the fourteenth century, the subject being the representation of the seven deadly sins. This is not the first discovery of such mural decorations that has been made in Wales; but I believe this is the first time that efficient steps have been taken to restore such remains and rescue them either from total destruction or obliteration from the whitewasher's brush. The good work in the present instance has been undertaken by the Chevalier Lloyd of Clochfaen, near Llanidloes, and whose family, as the owners of Plas Madoc (before it fell into strange hands), were long connected with the parish. The restoration, carried out at the Chevalier's expense, is now going on in a manner that promises complete success. Not only those interested in Rhuabon Church, but all who wish for the preservation of the monuments of Wales, are deeply indebted to this gentleman, who thus sets an example well worth imitation.

I am, yours truly,

E. V.

### CONWAY CASTLE.

SIR,—It is well-known that during the great civil war of the seventeenth century the gentlemen living near Conway placed their portable treasures within the walls of the castle, under the charge of Archbishop Williams, who made himself responsible for them; but, having himself been superseded by Prince Rupert, and his nephew, whom he had made governor of the castle, being removed from his post, unable to obtain any security for the treasures committed to his care, he was tempted to listen to the overtures of General Mytton, and actually assisted him in taking the castle he had so vigorously and successfully defended. No doubt one of the articles of agreement was the restoration of all the valuable property entrusted to the Archbishop, for the whole of it was most faithfully returned to the respective owners. But there is another statement in print, which will be found in the sixth volume of the *Mirror* (1825), a work at one time of some popularity. This I am not aware has appeared in any notice of the castle. The writer, who signs himself G. W. N., states (but without giving his authority) that King Charles sent to the castle much plate and other valuables,

and especially many fine paintings of the Italian, Dutch, and Flemish Schools, but which were subsequently sold by Oliver Cromwell for very inadequate sums to foreigners. It would have been as well that the writer should have informed us whence he obtained these facts, which can probably be easily confirmed by documentary evidence. It is, I believe, a fact that many of the royal pictures were subsequently recovered from foreigners, but that Conway Castle was selected as the royal storehouse for any of these is new, at least, to

Yours very truly,

F. A. S.

### THE PARC CWM TUMULUS.

SIR,—I have heard it rumoured that Mr. H. H. Vivian intends exploring another tumulus in the same district as that which contains the chamber described by Sir J. Lubbock in the *Journal* of the Ethnological Society, and by his permission printed in the last number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. If this report be true it is to be hoped that some competent members of the Association may be permitted to attend and communicate the results of the exploration. In the report of Dr. D. M. Douglas, of Hafod Villa, mention is made of the contents of case 5, consisting of the remains of two bodies, but which appeared to be of far *greater antiquity* than the other remains found in the various chambers; and hence the inference of primary and subsequent interments. This may probably be the case, but the question I would wish to put to those gentlemen who are more familiar than myself with the subject, is, does not the construction of the chamber, similar to the well-known one in Wellow parish, Somersetshire, indicate a very much later period than that to which are probably to be assigned our more simple and massive chambers, the remains of which form our Druidic cromlechs. If this is the case, and any considerable intervals passed between the interments as marked out by the various characters of the bones, and if what Dr. Douglas thinks, the remains of a primary one are much older than the others, then, supposing the primary interment to have been made in this sepulchral vault (and this vault is not to be assigned to a very early period), it seems highly probable that this burial-place continued to be used as such to a period much later than is generally thought. Apologising for throwing out a suggestion which is based only on the supposed similarity of construction between the Wellow and Cwm Park chambers.

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully,

TIRO.

### THE PRESADDFED CROMLECH.

SIR,—Some hopes were expressed by some of the strangers on the occasion of the meeting of the Association last August in our county, that steps would be taken by permission of the owner to preserve from ruin what is decidedly one of the most interesting cromlechs

in the county, and probably in all Wales. I do not know what has been done, but I sincerely trust that something is at least intended. Anyone can see that as soon as frost and rain have weakened the narrow point of the stone that supports the large mass forming the roof of the chamber, down must come, not only the said roof, but the upright stones also, which will probably be crushed and certainly cap-sized. Some effectual prop must be placed underneath it, but what that prop should be is doubtful. I am not competent to offer any opinion, but I believe some suggestion was made as to an iron prop. Certainly a wrought iron pillar, say three, or even two, inches in diameter, resting on a broad base of rock sunk in the ground would support any weight if properly placed. But, whatever may be the best plan, some plan or other is better than none.

Yours, etc.,

A LOOKER ON.

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### Miscellaneous Notices.

THE Annual Meeting (for business only of the Association) will commence August 7, at 4 o'clock P.M., at Hereford, at the offices of Mr. James Davies in Wide Marsh Street, Hereford, and will continue until the completion of the business to be done. For further particulars apply to the General Secretaries.

THE thanks of the Association are due to Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Mr. G. T. Clark, and Mr. R. W. Banks, for their liberal contributions of illustrations to the two last numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. This is not the first or second occasion on which these gentlemen have deserved the thanks of the Society on the same grounds.

THE REVUE CELTIQUE.—The late war between France and Prussia put a complete stop to the prosecution of this work, and it is only since something like order has been reestablished in Paris, that it has been possible to take any steps towards the continuation of it. In a few weeks, however, the second number will probably be issued; and M. Gaidoz will use every exertion for the successful carrying out what has been so long wanted, namely an efficient means of communication between the Celtic scholars of these islands and those on the Continent. The want of such a union has been hitherto one great obstacle to the progress of such studies. The list of contributions to the pages of the Review embraces the most distinguished names in Europe, and the main object of the work is to publish Irish, Scotch, Gaelic, Manx, Welsh, Cornish, and Breton texts which have not been edited. Translations will accompany them; and those texts which are most interesting for philology, or for the history of literature, or for mythology, will be selected. Philological essays on the Celtic languages and their relationship with the other Indo-European languages, and re-



searches into the history, folk-lore, and religion of the early Celtic races, form the main staple of the work. The number of supporters of this Review, contributed from these islands, is far below what might have been expected; and unless much more extended aid is rendered, no exertions of M. Gaidoz, the promoter of this important work, can ensure that success the absence of which all who feel any interest in Celtic history and language cannot but regret. The Review is issued quarterly, and may be obtained (post free) from Trübner and Co., Paternoster Row. Subscribers' names will be received by M. Gaidoz, 32, Rue Madame; or the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Melksham, Wilts. Subscription, £1.

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**THE INSCRIBED STONES OF WALES.**—As stated in a previous number, subscriptions to the proposed publication of the inscribed stones of Wales are received by either of the General Secretaries. When a sufficient number of names has been received, arrangements will be made for the issue of the first Part. The work will probably be completed in three Parts, of 10s. each.

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**ST. DONAT'S CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.**—The subscription is still open to members at seven shillings and sixpence each, and may be paid to Messrs. Adnett and Naunton, the Square, Shrewsbury. To non-subscribers the price is ten shillings. The text is by Mr. G. T. Clark, and the twelve illustrations are from drawings by a lady, taken in 1865, previous to the alterations subsequently made by the present owner. All profits arising from the sale will be made over to the Cardiff Infirmary.

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**BACK** volumes and numbers of the third series (half-price) continue to be supplied to members wishing to make up their sets. A few large paper copies of the *Gower Survey* remain on hand, and may be had of Messrs. James Parker and Co., London; or Pierce and Brown, Swansea. Price one guinea.

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**THE LONGUEVILLE JONES FUND.**—Since the last acknowledgment of contributions to this fund, Albert Way, Esq., has kindly contributed £5; and Archdeacon Ffoulkes, £2. Donations are still received by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Melksham; or T. Snow, Esq., Union Bank Chambers, Chancery Lane.



Joh'i de S'e'o Albano j burg'. Et iiij acr' t're de p'x'a mel'.  
 Rob' de Crosseby j burg'. Et iiij acr' t're de p'x'a melior'.  
 No' resid' vac'.—Rob' Fot' j burg'.  
 Mich' Fabro j burg'.  
 No' resid'.—Ad' de Staneye ij burg'. Et xxta acr' t're montane.  
 Matild' de Lodelowe ij burg' j curtilag' in long' v p'tic' in latit' iij p'tic'.  
 No' resid' vac'.—Will'o Mody j burg'.  
 Ric' de Westmonast'io j burg'. Et xxti j acr' t're & di' vid't v acr' de melior' v acr' & di' de p'x'a mel' & xj de terra montana.  
 Thom' le Pielare j Burg'.  
 Will' de Haliwelle j Burg'.  
 Joh' Lagan j Burg'.  
 Radulfo Sutori j Burg'.  
 Henr' Carpentar' j Burg'.  
 Rob'to Gerland j Burg' & iiij acr' t're de p'x'a melior'.  
 Joh'i de Wiv'tone iiij acr' un' ij acr' de meliori ij de p'x' melior'.  
 Hug' Cissori j burg'.  
 Vac'.—Henrico Trim j burg'.  
 Joh'i Molendinar' j Burg'.  
 Rob'o Lichfot di' Burg'.  
 Henr' le Geyte j Burg'.  
 Thom' Molendinar' di' Burg'.  
 Will' Bercar' di' Burg' & j q't' Burg'.  
 Rob't' Molend' ij Burg'.  
 Vac'.—Henr' le Barkere j Burg'. Eingno' Bagh' nu'e ten'.  
 Vac'.—Radulfo le M'oer j Burg'.  
 No' resid'.—[Will' Patrich' j burg'].\* Et ip'e non edificavit s'e'd'm ordinaco'em.  
 Ideo lib'at' Henr' de Aqua ad edificandu' & co'morand'.  
 No' resid'.—Hug' de Brichul' xl'a vj acr' t're vid't xvj de melior' x de p'x'a mellior' xxi de t'ra mont'.  
 No' resid'.—Alex' Hurel xxti viij acr' t're vid't viij de melior' v de p'x'e melior' xv de t'ra montana.  
 No' resid'.—Ric' de Wilhale x acr' t're & j roda vid't ij acr' & di' & j roda de melior' ij de p'x'a melior' v & di' de t'ra montana.  
 No' resid'.—Ric' de Houlond vj acr' t're ij de mel' ij de p'x'a mel' ij de t'ra montana. It' di' acr' pastur' in quod' pendente.  
 Cancelat' q' assignat' Castro sup'.—[It' de pessima pastura in mont' xxti iij acr' no'dum lib'at'. It' de t'ra Regine juxta Breimerin ix acr' de p'x'a mel' non du' lib'at'.]  
 [It' in bosco pastur' de Kerriequichel xxiij acr' 't valent p' annu' in om'ib' exitib' iij sol'.]\*  
 Et fuit s'a burgag' die S'e'i Pet'i ad vinc'la anno p'incipat' E. vto vj<sup>xx</sup> xij burg' & q'arta p's uni' burgag'.  
 Item David ap Eingnon tenet jux'a ecc'am de Lammays j mesuag' cum curtilagio & gardino continent' vj acras val' p' annu' iij s. It' tenet in campis ibidem xvij acras & di' que fu'nt Kend' ap Morwith unde sex de melior' & residuu' de p'x'a meliori.  
 Filecus ap Huna tenet jux'a d'e'am ecc'am mesuag' cum curtilag' conti-

\* The words between brackets are erased in MS.

nent' j ac'am & di' & val' p' annu' xvij<sup>d</sup>. It' tenet in campis ibidem xiiij acras t're arabilis unde v acre de meliori & ix de p'ra meliori.

Terra ecc'e et feodu' ecc'iasticu'.—It'm Gervasius Rector Ecc'e de Lam-mays tenet j mesuag' cum curtilag' continent di' acram.

It'e tenet in campis ibidem iij acras & di' t're arabil' & sunt de feodo ecc'iastico & sine redd'.

It'm Mag'r Gregori' tenet ibidem j mesuag' cum curtilag' continent' j rodam t're. Item tenet in campis ibidem j ac'am & di' et j rodam de t'ra arabili de feod' ecc'iastico & sine redd'.

Bodgeluheth'.—David ap Eyngnon tenet in Bodgelheth iij<sup>xx</sup> x acras di' ac'am & j rodam de t'ra montana de t'ra que fuit Kend' ap Morwith videl't lxj ac'am de terra arabili j ac'am di' ac'am & j roda' de prato p't' acr' vjd. xxvij ac'as pastur' p't' acr' jd. unde x acr' t're arrab' de p'ra meliori lj acr' de t'ra montana.

S'a acr' t're arabil' m'l cccxxiiij acr' 't una roda. It' xvj acr' d'i 't j rod' p'ati falcabil'. Et v<sup>xx</sup> iij acr' di' pastur' sepa'bit. Et iij acr' pastur' 't turbar'. Et xvij acr' bosci.

Continent' s'a in Rotulo.—M'd' q'd Burgag' 't terr' Ad' Stanley't Lodowyci de Felton' capiunt'r in manu' p'inc' p' no' residenc' eo'd'm set q'r testat' est q'd fuer't in obseq'io Reg' 't P'inc' 't adhuc st' concessu' est eis q'd burgag' 't terr' p'd'c'e no' delib'ent'r aliis cit'a f'm Sancti Mich' ita q'd int'im seq'nt' g'aciam P'inc' si sibi viderint expedire.

Et o'es terr' Burgag' 't ten' alio' no' residenciu' capiunt'r in manu' p'inc' tang' forisf'c'a p' ordinac'o'em p' D'n'm Reg' 't ejus consil' inde f'c'am.

In dorso.—Me'd' q'd curtilagia 't quedam vacue placee in villa de Bello Marisco no' dum amensurat'r nec arentant'r nec liberantur.

*On a rider at the top of the roll:*

Joh'nes de Neuborough Const' Castri Bell' Marisci respond' de iij<sup>li</sup>. xjs. xjd. de redd' ass' cclxxvij acr' di' 't j rod' t're arabil' lib' p' d'nicis castri ibid'm vid' p' ac'a iij<sup>d</sup>.

D' rectorib' Ecc'e S'c'e Kat'rine de Laymmas de redd' ass' xxij acr' 't j rod' t're que fuer't de d'nicis P'inc' ibid'm xjs. jd. ob' vid' p' acra vjd. D' eisd'm rectorib' viijs. vjd. de redd' ass' uni' mesuag' 't xiiij acr' t're arrab' que fuer't Fulconis ap Hona ibid'm.

D' frib' minorib' de La'mays ijs. de redd' ass' iij acr' t're eis lib' p' D'n'm P'inc' de d'nicis suis ibid'm.

Id'm const' respond' de xlvijs. de redd' ass' xv acr' p'ati ad div'sa p'cia extent' assign' d'c'o castro. Et de ijs. de redd' ass' iij acr' turbar' ibid'm. Et de vs. ixd. de redd' ass' xlvj acr' pastur' sepat' assign' eid'm castro Et de xxs. de xvij acr' s'bbosc' 't pastur' in bosco de Laymmas.

S'ma to'l' ixl<sup>li</sup>. xs. ijd. ob' p' D' quib' den' Constabular' Castri Belli Marisci respondet' annuatim ad sec'am pro terris p'atis pasturis boscis turbariis 't redditib' sup'scriptis d'c'o castro assign'.

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*Comp' balliver' ville Belli Marisci 9-10 Edw. III.*

..... de Benteley et Edwardi Frend Ballio' ville Belli Marisci a festo S'c'i ..... E. t'c'li post conquest' nono usq' id'm f'm p'x'm sequens anno .....mo ..... respondent de vij<sup>li</sup>. xiijs. de redd' ass' cliij Burgag' ibid'm unde quod libet ..... annu' ad xjd. Et de .....d' de redd' ass' q'rte

p'tis unus Burgag' lib'at' ..... Erswel'. Et de viij ..... s. de redd' ass' cccxxij acr' t're melioris un' ..... ac'a t'r' arrentat' p' annu' ad vjd. Et de lxvjs. xd. de redd' ass' de cc acr' et di' t'r' p'x' melioris un' qualibet ac'a t'r' arrentat' p' annu' ad iiijd. Et de lxvijs. vd. de redd' ass' cccc iiij acr' et di' t'r' montane un' qualibet acr' t'r' arrentat' p' annu' ad ijd. Et de ijs. vjd. ob. de redd' ass' xxx acr' et di' t'r' et pastur' in pendic' un' qualibet acr' arrentat' p' annu' ad jd. P'b'. S'ma xxiijl. xvijs. vd. ob.

Et de vjl. xixs. iiijd. ob. de redd' ass' lxxviij acr' 't di' rod' t'r' dun' lib'at' Burgens' ...bidem ad feodi firma' un' qualibet acra arrentat' p' annu' ad vjd. Et de vjs. viijd. .... ass' ..... Carrikgothel un' qualibet acra arrentat' p' annu' ad ijd. .... ass' xxiij acr' t'r' montan' un' qualibet ac'a arrentat' .....nu' .....s. xd. ob.

Id'm Ball'i respondent de xijs. ijd. de pl'itis 't p'quis Commun' Cur' de trib' septimanis in tres sept'anas. Et de iiij. vid. curia' visus f'anc' pleg' p' id'm te'pus. Et de xs. Curia' Pipoudr' 't de pl'itis 't p'quis duar' Nund' p' id'm tempus. P'b'. S'ma xxvjs. viijd.

Id'm Ball'i res' de xvs. viijd. ob. q'a de minutis tolnet' p' id'm tempus. Et de iiijl. vjd. q'a de toln' dua' Nund' p' id'm temp'. P'b'. S'ma iiijl. xvijs. iijd.

Id'm Ball'i res' de xxxs. de firma del Feribote p' id'm temp' ..... xxxs. .... xviijl. xvd. De quib' solveru't p' ..... iiijd. quib' s'btractis a sm'a tol' on's ..... D' quib' solveru't sup' comp' p' tall' xvij die xls. .... vjs. xjd. D' quib' sol' xvij die ..... p' tall'.

*Anno decimo post f'c'm S'c'i Mich'is.*

1.—Soluc' fact' pro oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' Die D'nica x die August' Octobr' Anno R. E. E. x'o p' sept' preced'.

Cement'.—Mag'ro Nichol' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. viid., Ric'o de Wyke iis. vid., Will'o de Eynestapal' iis. vid., Steph' de Bokenhal' iis. vd., Thom' de Roston' iis. vd., Ric'o de Dorsete' iis. vd., Radulf' de Wych iis. vd., Rog'o de Yock' iis. vd., Will'o de Northampton' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Stewnton' iis. vd., Ad' de Conewey xxd. S'm' (xxxiiis. iid. ?).

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' .....

Joh'ni de Lenton ... Joh'ni .....

2.—Soluc' fact' pro oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' Die D'nica xvii die Octobr' Anno Regn' R. E. E. x'o pro sept' p'cedent'.

Cement'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. viid., Ric'o de Crischerch' iis. iiid., Ric'o de Wike iis. vid., Will'o de Eynestapal' iis. vid., Steph' de Bockenb' iis. vd., Thom' de Roston' iis. vd., Ric'o de Dorsette iis. vd., Radulf' de Wych' iis. vd., Rog'o de Yock iis. vd., Will'o de Northa'ton' iis. vd., Joh' de Stewnton' iis. vd., Ad' de Conewey xxd. S'm' xxxvs. vd. ob.

Cler'.—Nich' de Radewell' xviiid. S'ma pat'.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene iis. vd., Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Grene iis. iiid., Will'o de Coksond' iis. iiid., Ric' de Carlton' iis. id., Ric'o F'anceys iis. id., Ric' de Halluhton' iis. id., Joh'ni de Ockle iis. id., Rob' de Weldene iis. id., Hug' le Nok' iis. id., Ricard' de Athereston' iis. id. S'ma xxiiis.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xxiij pec' fer' 't xx gadd' magn' asc' 't xvi gadd' minor asc' circa instrum' cement' cubit' 't q'arr' iis. iiid.

3.—Solucio facta pro oper' Castri Belli Mar' Die D'nica xxiiii die Octobr' Anno R. R. E. x'o pro sept' p'ced'.

Cement'.—Mag'r'o Nichol' de Derneford' viis., Ricard' de Cristchirch iis. ixd., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. viid., Ric'o de Wyke iis. vid., Steph'o de Bockenh iis. vd., Radulfo de Wych iis. vd., Rogero de Yock' iis. vd., Will'o de Northantone iis. vd., Joh'ni de Steuntone iis. vd., Ad' de Conewey xxd. S'ma xxviii. viid.

Cleric'.—Nicholas de Radewell' xxd. S'ma patet.

Cubitor'.—Nich' de Grene iis. vd., Joh'ni de Lentone iis. vd., Ric'o de Carlone iis. id., Ricardo Franceys iis. id., Joh'ni de Okle iis. id., Ricard' de Haluhtone iis. id. S'm' xiii. iid.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xx pec' ferr' 't xxii gadd' asc' circa instrum' cement' cubit' 't quarr' iis. iid., Rees Gouch' xid. S'm' iiii. id.

Carpent'.—Ricard' de Roule iis. iid. S'm' patet.

4.—Solucio facta pro Oper' Cast'i Belli Mar' Die D'nica xxxi die Octobr' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' sept' p'ced'.

Cement'.—Mag'r'o Nich' de Derneford' viis., Ricard' de Cristchirch iis. ixd., Ad' de Wywood iis. viid., Ricard' de Wyke iis. vid., Steph' de Bockenh' iis. vd., Radulff de Wyke iis. iiii., Rogero de Yock' iis. vd., Will'o de Northatone iis. vd., Ad' de Conewey xxd., Joh'i de Steuntone iis. vd. S'm' xxviii. vd.

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' patet.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene iis. vd., Joh'i de Lentone iis. vd., Ricard' de Carleton' iis. id., Ricard' de Franceys iis. id., Joh'i de Ocle iis. id., Ricard' de Haluhton iis. id. S'm' xiii. iid.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xxii pec' ferri xxx gadd' asc' circa instrum' cement' cubit' 't quarr' iis. iiii., Lambert de Cavene xiid. S'm' iiii. iiii.

Empt'.—In o plane bord empt' p' oper' pree'm bord iid., xxs.; in v dol' carb' mar' empt' p' oper' pree'm dol' xviid., viis. vid.; in xxx q'a cale' no' extiet' empo' p' oper' pree'm q'art' viiid., xxs. S'm' xlviii. vid.

Carpent'.—Ricard' de Roule iis. iid. S'm' pat'.

Quarr'.—Ad' Foy xvid., Jereward ap Eyvu' xvid., Will'o de Peece' xiiiid., Petr' de Hereford' xiid., Wyn' ap Jereward' xiiiid., Eyvu' de Bangor, xid., Philipp Seyther' .....

Bayard'.—Maddock de Bangor' ..... Ad' de Canck ..... Rob' de Eklesh' Will'o Cru'pe ..... Gervas' de Beri .....

Oper'.—Robert' Cappe ..... Jenkin de Stretton' ..... Ad' de Hales ..... Joh'ni de Covitre ..... Pelippo de Dandon ..... Walt' de Grene .....

Falkon'.—Reg' de Roule .....

Portch'.—Ad' le Bedul' .....

S'm' xixs. ixd.

Jenan Seys car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' 't usque Cast'm cu' i batell' p' ...p'tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiii., xviid.; ..... xiid., ..... xiid. .... xiid., ..... xiid. .... xiid.

5.—Solucio facta pro oper' Cast'i Belli Mar' Die D'nica vii die Novembr' Anno R. R. E. x'o pro septia preeed'.

Cem'.—Mag'r'o Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' xiiiid., Ricard' de Cristchirch' xiiiid., Ricard' de Wyke xiid., Steph' de Bockenh' xiid. q', Radulf de Wych' xiid. q', Rog' de Yock' xiid. q', Will'o de Northat'on' xiid. q', Joh'ni de Steunt'on' xiid. q', Ad' de Conewey xid. S'm' xviii. iiii.

Cler'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene xiid. q', Joh'ni de Lenton' xiid. q', Herr' de Elford'

*xd., Ric' de Carlot' xd., Ricard' F'anceysa xd., Joh'ni de Oklee xd., Ricard' de Haluhton' xd. S'm' vis. iiid.*

*Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' iii duod' ferr' 't xxiid gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't quarr' xid. o' q', Lambert de Folsham vid. S'm' xviid. o' q'.*

*Empt'.—In c thach bord' empt' ep't' pro oper' prec' bord' o' q' viiis. vid., in xii planc' bord' e'mpt' p' oper' preciu' bord' iid., iis.; in vii c gross bord' empt' ap'd Grener' p' oper' una cu' car' p' mar' us' d'c'm Cast'm p' mar' xliiis. S'm' liiis. vid.*

*Carpent'.—Ricard' de Roul' xid. o' q. S'm' pat'.*

*Plu'b'.—Andr' le Plom' vid., Will'o pe Stretton' vid. S'm' xiid.*

*Quarr'.—Ad' Fox vid. o' q., Jereward' Gouch' vid. o' q., Willo' de Peeck vid., Wyn' ap Jereward' vid., Merduc' ap Dd' vd., Eyvu' de Bangor' vd., Philipp' Seyther' vd., Maddoc' de Bangor' vd.*

*Baiard'.—Ad' de Canek' vd., Rob' de Eklesh' vd., Will'o Cru'pe vd., Gervas' de Beri vd.*

*Oper'.—Rob' Tapp vd., Ad' de Hales vd., Joh'i de Covitr' vd., Philipp' de Dandon vd., Jenkin' de Stretton' vid.*

*Falkon'.—Walt' de Grene iiid. Reg' de Roul' iiid. o'.*

*Porteh'.—Ad' le Bedul' iiid. o'. S'm' viiis. viid. o'.*

*Car' p' Mar'.—Joh'ni Glowe car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' 't us' Cast'm cu' i batell' 't p' vi tyd' capie't' p' tyd' iiid., xviid.; Rob' de Wych' xiid., Griffit' ap Jor' xiid., Joh'ni Marescall' xiid., Herr' Dny xiid., Joh'ni de Wartr' xiid., Rob' de Engl' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' 't us' Cast'm cu' i batell' 't p' vi tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiid., xviid.; Ad' Gouch' xiid., Will'o de Croseb' xiid., Ad' de Gramor' xiid.*

*Car' p' terr'.—Will'o de Stretton' car' pet'as de Mar' us' Cast'm cu' una carect' 't ii eq'is p' iii dies 't di' cap' p' die' viid., iis. iiid.; Joh'ni de Stretton' car' pet'as de quarr' Mar' usque Cast'm cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' iii dies cap' p' die' viid., iis.; Thome le Wodenhever' car' calc' de toral' calc' usq' Cast'm cu' i carect' 't i eq'o p' iii dies cap' p' die' vd., xvd. S'm' xvii. viid.*

*Pb'. S'm' to'l' sup'a cviis. iiid.*

6.—*Solucio facta pro oper' Cast'i Belli Mar' Die D'nica xxiid die Novembr' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septia' preced'.*

*Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. iid., Ric' de Cristehirch' iis. iiid. ob', Ricard' de Wyke iis. id., Steph' de Bockenhal' iis. q'a, Radulf de Wych' xxiid., Rog' de Yock, iis. q'a, Walt'o de Northamton' iis. q'a, Joh'ni de Stewnton iis. q'a, Ad' de Conewey xviid. ob. S'm' xxvs.*

*Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' pat'.*

*Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene iis. q'a, Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. q'a, Herr' de Elford' xxd., Ric' F'anceysa xxiid., Ricard' de Calton' xxiid., Joh'ni de Oklee xxiid., Ricard' de Haluhton' xxiid. S'm' xis. vii. ob.*

*Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xvii pec' ferri' 't xx gadd' asc' circa instrume't' cem' cubit' 't q'arr' xxiid. ob., Lambert de Holsh'am xd. S'm' iis. vii. ob.*

*Empt'.—In ix pec' meerem' empt' p' scaffald prec' pec' iid., xviid.; in iii sumag' vi'g' empt' p' oper' p'ciu' sumag' vd., xvd.; in vi rem' empt' p' batell' 't preciu' rem' vd., iis. vid. S'm' vs. iiid.*

*Carpent'.—Ricard' de Roul' xxiid. S'm' pat.*

*Plu'bar'.—Andr' le Plomb' xvid., Joh'ni de Covitr' xd. S'm' iis. iid.*

*Quarr'.—Ad' Foy xxiid. ob., Jereward' Gouch' xxiid. ob., Will'o de Peck' xxiid., Wyn' ap Jereward' xid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xd., Philipp' Seyther' xd., Maddoc' de Bangor' xd., Maddoc' Duy, xd., Jenn' ap Eyvu' xd.*



Baiard'.—Gervas' de Beri *xd.*, Will'o Cru'pe *xd.*, Will'o de Stretton' *xd.*, Rob' Gappe *xd.*

Oper'.—Phelipp' de Dandon' *xd.*, Ad' de Hales *xd.*, Ad' de Canck' *xd.*, Jonkin' de Stretton' *xd.*

Falkonar'.—Walt' de Grene *viiiid.*, Reginald' de Roul' *viiiid.*

Portch'.—Ad' le Bedul' *viiiid.*

S'm' *xvis. x den.*

Car' p' Mar'.—Joh'ni Glowe car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' 't usq' Cast' cu' j batell' 't p' vi tyd' cap' p' tyd' *iiiid.*, *xviiiid.*; Robert de Wych' *xiiid.*, Griffit' ap' Jor' *xiiid.*, Joh'ni Marescall' *xiiid.*, Henr' Duy *xiiid.*, Jereward' ap' Griffit' *xiiid.*, Rob' le Engl' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' n'r usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' vi tyd' cap' p' tyd' *iiiid.*, *xviiiid.*; Ad' Gouch' *xiiid.*, Will'o Crosseleb' *xiiid.*, Ad' de G'amor' *xiiid.*

Careag' p' terr'.—Will'o de Stretton' car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Castru' cu' una carect' 't ii eq'is p' *iiiid.* dies 't di' capie't' p' die *viiiid.*, *iiis.*; Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Castru' cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' *iiiid.* dies 't di' cap' p' die *viiiid.*, *iiis.* S'm' *xviis.*

P'b'. S'm' tol' *iiiiid.* vs. ii den.

(*In dorso.*) P'im p't recessu' camer'.

7.—Solucio facta pro oper' Cast'i Bell'i Mar' Die D'nica *xxi* die Novembr' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septia' p'ced'.

Cement'.—Magr'o Nich' de Derneford' *viis.*, Edmu'd de Wyrwod' *iis. iid.*, Ricard' de Cristchirch' *iis. iiiid. ob.*, Ricard' de Wyke *iis. id.*, Steph' de Bockenhall' *iis. q.*, Radulf de Wych' *iis. q.*, Roger de Yock' *iis. q.*, Will'o de Northam'ton' *iis. q.*, Joh'ni de Steunton' *iis. q.*, Ad' de Conewey *xvid.* S'm' *xxvs. ob.*

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' *xxd.* S'm' patet.

Cubit'.—Nicholas de Grene *iis. q.*, Joh'ni de Lenton' *iis. q.*, Henr' de Elford' *xxid.*, Ricard' de Carlton' *xxid.*, Ricard' F'anceys *xxid.*, Joh'ni de Okle *xxid.*, Ricard' de Haluhton' *xxid.* S'm' *xiiiis. vid. ob.*

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' *xix* pec' ferri 't *xviii* gadd' asc' circa instrum' ceme't' cubit' 't q'arr' *xxiid.* ob., Lambert' de Holsh'm *xd.*, Jereward' ap' Griffit' *vid.* S'm' *iiis. iid. ob.*

Carpent'.—Ricard' de Roul' *xxiid.* S'm' patet.

Plu'bar'.—Andr' Plu'bar' *xvid.*, Joh'ni de Covitr' *xd.* S'm' *iis. iid.*

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox *xiiiid. ob.*, Jereward' Gouch' *xiiiid. ob.*, Nich' Clergis *xiiiid. ob.*, Will'o de Peeck' *xiiid.*, Wyn' ap' Jereward' *xiid.*, Eyvu' de Bangor' *xd.*, Madoc' Duy *xd.*, Madoc' de Bangor' *xd.*, Phelipp' Seytner *xd.*

Bayard'.—Gervas' de Biri *xd.*, Will'o Cru'pe *xd.*, Will'o de Stretton' *xd.*, Ad' de Canck' *xd.*

Oper'.—Phelipp' de Dandon' *xd.*, Robert' Gapp' *xd.*, Thom' le Carter' *xd.*, Ad' Hales *xd.*

Falkonar'.—Walt' de Grene *viiiid.*, Reg' de Roul' *viiiid.*

Portch'.—Ad' le Bedul' *viiiid.* S'm' *xviis. ob.*

Car' p' Mar'.—Joh'ni Glowe car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de q'arr' 't usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' v tyd' cap' p' tyd' *iiiid.*, *xvd.*; Rob' de Wych' *xd.*, Griffit' ap' Jor' *xd.*, Joh'ni Marescall' *xd.*, Henr' Duy *xd.*, Jereward' ap' Griffit' *xd.*, Rob' le Engl' car' pet'as de Mar' q'arr' 't usq' Cast'm cu' j battell' 't p' *iiiid.* tyd' cap' p' tyd' *iiiid.*, *xiiid.*; Ad' Gouch' *viiiid.*, Will'o Crosseb' *viiiid.*, Ad' de Gramor' *viiiid.*, Will'o de Stretton' car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' una carect' 't i equo p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die *viiiid.*, *iiis. viiid.*; Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Castru' cu' j carect' et ii eq's p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die *viiiid.*, *iiis. viiid.* S'm' *xvs. ixd.*

P'b'. S'm' to'l' sup' *iiiiid.* *xvd.*

8.—Soluc' facta pro oper' Castri Bell'i Mar' Die D'nica xxviii die Novembr' Anno R. R. E. x'o pro septia' p'ced'.

Cement'.—Mag'ro Nichol' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' xxiid., Ricardo de Cristchirch' xxiid. ob., Ricard' de Wyke xxiid., Steph'o de Bockenhal' xxd. q., Radulf' de Wych' xxd. q., Rog'o de Yock' xxd. q., Will'o de Northa'ton' iis. q., Joh'i de Steunton' xxd. q., Ad. de Conewey xvd. ob. S'm' xxiis. viid. q.

Cleric'.—Nichol'o de Radewell' xxd. S'm' patet.

Cubitor'.—Nich' de Grene iis. q., Joh'ni de Lenton' xxd. q., Herr' de Elford' xxiid. ob., Ricard' de Carton' xviid. ob., Ricard' de Haluhton' xviid. ob., Joh'ni de Ocklee xviid. ob. S'm' ixs. xd. ob.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xvi pec' ferri 't xviii gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't q'ar', xixd. ob., Lambert' de Holsh'm viiid. ob. S'm' iis. iiiid.

Carpent'.—Ricard' de Roul' xviid. ob. S'm' patet.

Plu'bar'.—Andr' Plu'bar' xxiid. ob., Thom' le Carter' viiid. ob. S'm' xxiid.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox' xxiid. ob., Jereward' Gouch' xxiid. ob., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xxiid. ob., Will'o de Peeck' xxiid., Wyn' ap Jereward' xid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' Duy xd., Madoc' de Bangor' xd., Phelippo Seyth' xd.

Bayard'.—Ad' de Canek' viiid. ob., Rob' Gappe' viiid. ob., Joh'ni de Covintr' viiid. ob., Will'o de Stretton' viiid. ob.

Oper'.—Phelipp' de Dandon' viiid. ob., Joh'ni Robins' viiid. ob.

Falkonar'.—Walt' de Grene viid.

Porteh'.—Ad' le Bedul' vid. S'm' xxiis. xid. ob.

Car' p' Mar'.—Joh'ni Glowe car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de q'arr' 't usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' v tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiii., xvd.; Rob' de Wych' xd., Griffit' ap Jor' xd., Joh'ni Marescall' xd., Herr' Duy xd., Jereward' ap Griff' 't xd.

Car' p' terr'.—Will'o de Stretton' car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' una carect' 't ii eq's p' di' iiii dies t' di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis.; Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' iiii dies et di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis. S'm' xis. vd.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' supra lxvs. iid. ob. q.

9.—Soluc' facta pro oper' Cast'i Bell'i Mar' Die D'nica v die Decembr' Anno R. R. E. x'o pro septia' p'cedente.

Cement'.—Mag'ro Nichol' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. iid., Ricard' de Cristchirch' iis., Ricard' de Wyke iis. id., Steph'o de Bockenhal' iis. q., Radulf' de Wych' iis. q., Rogero de Yock' iis. q., Will'o de Northamton' iis. q., Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. q., Ad' de Conewey xviid. ob. S'm' xxiis. ixd. ob. q.

Cleric'.—Nicholas de Radewell' xxd. S'm' patet'.

Cubit'.—Nicholas de Grene iis. q., Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. q., Herr' de Elford' xxiid., Ricard' de Carlton' xxiid., Ricardo de Haluhton' xxiid., Joh'ni de Ocklee xxiid. S'm' xis. ob.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabr' oper' xix pec' ferri 't xx gadd' asc' circa instrum' cement' cubit' 't quarr' xxiid. ob., Lambert' de Holsh'm xd. S'm' iis. viiid. ob.

Empt'.—In j cord' canab' ponder' vi pet'as 't di' empt' p' batell' 't p'c'm petr' iis. iiiid., xvs. iid. In iiii sumag' virge empt' p' oper' precieu' petr' sumag' iiiid., xviid. S'm' xvis. vid.

Carpe't'.—Ricard' de Roul' xxiid. S'm' pat'.

Plu'bar'.—Andr' Plu'bar' xvid., Joh'ni de Covitr' xd. S'm' iis. iid.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox' xxiid. ob., Jereward' Gouch' xxiid. ob., Nich' de Fel'msh'm

xliid. ob., Will'o de Peeck xliid., Wyn' ap Jereward' xid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' Duy xd., Phelipp' Seyther' xd., Galfrid' de Asheborne xd., Mereduc' ap D'd xd.

Bayard'.—Ad' de Cranck' xd., Phelipp' de Dandon' xd.

Oper'.—Joh'ni de Covitre xd., Robert' Gappe xd., Will'o de Stretton' xd.

Falkonar'.—Walt' de Grene viiid.

Porteh'.—Ad' le Bedul' viiid. S'm' xvs. viiid. ob.

Car' p' Mar'.—Joh'ni Glowe careant liberas 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' 't usque Castru' cu' j batell' 't p' viii tyd' cap' p' tyd' iid., iis.; Robert' de Wych' xvid., Griffit' ap Jor' xvid., Joh'ni Marescall' xvid., Herr' Duy xvid., Jereward' ap Griffit' xvid.

Careag' p' terr'.—Will'o de Stretton car' pet'as de Mar' usque Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' carect' 't ii equis p' iiii dies et di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis.; Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usque Castru' cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' iiii dies 't di' cap' p' die viiid., iis. S'm' xliiis. viiid.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' sup'a iiiiid. xis. q.

io.—Soluc' f'o'a pro oper' Castri Bell'i Mar' Die D'nica xii die Decembr' Anno R. E. E. x'o pro septia' preced'.

Cement'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd de Wyrwod' iis. iid., Ricard' de Cristehirc' iis., Ricard' de Wyke iis. id., Steph' de Bockenhal' iis. q., Radulf' de Wych' iis. q., Roger de Yock' iis. q., Will'o de Northampton' iis. q., Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. q., Ad' de Conewey xviid. ob. S'm' xliiis. ixd. ob. q.

Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' patet.

Cubitor'.—Nich' de Grene iis. q., Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. q., Herr' de Elford' xxiid., Ricard' de Carlton' xxiid., Ricard' de Haluhton' xxiid., Joh'ni de Ocle xxiid. S'm' xis. ob.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xliii pec' ferri 't xvi gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't q'arr' xxd. ob., Lambert' de Holsh'm xd. S'm' iis. viiid. ob.

Empt'.—In iiii dol' carbon' Mar' e'pt' pro fabr' preciu' dol' xxd., vis. viiid.; in stramie' empt' p' cement' emendand' iis. vid., in uncto empt' p' plu'b' vd. S'm' xs. viiid.

Carpent'.—Ricard' de Roul' xxiid. S'm' pat.

Plumbar'.—Andr' Plu'bar' xvid., Thom' le Carter' xd. S'm' iis. iid.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox' xliid. ob., Jereward' Gouch' xliid. ob., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xliid. ob., Will'o de Peeck xliid., Wyn' ap Jereward' xid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' Duy xd., Phelipp' xd., Mereduc' ap D'd' xd.

Bayard'.—Ad' de Canck' xd., Rob' Gapp' viiid.

Oper'.—Phelipp' Dandon' xd., Joh'ni de Covitr' xd., Will'o de Stretton' xd. Will'o le Carter' xd.

Falkonar'.—Walt' de Grene viiid.

Porteh'.—Ad' le Bedul' viiid., Reg' de Roule iiiiid. S'm' xvs. viiid. ob.

Car' p' Mar'.—Joh'ni Glowe car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' 't usque Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' vii tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiiiid., xxiid.; Rob' de Wych' xliiis., Griffit' ap Jor' xliiis., Joh'ni Marescall' xliiis., Herr' Duy xliiis., Jereward' ap Jor' xliiis.

Car' p' terr'.—Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de mar' usque castru' cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' iiii dies 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis.; Will'o de Stretton' car' pet'as de mar' usque cast'm cu' j carect' 't ii eq'is p' iiii dies 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis. S'm' xliis. viiid.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' sup' iiiiid. iis. id. q.

11.—Solue' facta pro oper' Cast'i Belli Mar' Die D'nica xix die Decembr, Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septi'a preced'.

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. iid., Ricard' de Cristchireh iis. iiid., Steph'o de Bockenb' iis. q', Radulf' de Wych' iis. q', Rog' de Yock, iis. q', Will'o de Northampton' iis. q', Ricard' de Wyke iis. id., Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. q', Ad' de Conewey xviid. S'm' xxvs. ob. q'.

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' patet.

Cubitor'.—Nich' de Grene iis. q', Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. q', Herr' de Elford' xxiid., Ricard' de Carlton' xxiid. Ric' de Haluhton' xxiid., Joh'ni de Ockle xxiid. S'm' xis. ob.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xxiid pec' ferri 't xviii gadd' asc' circa instrum' cement' cubit' 't q'ar', xxiid. ob., Lambert' de Holsh'm xd. S'm' iis. viiid. ob.

Empt'.—In stramie empt' p' cement' emend' xxd., in j ancor' e'pt' p' batell' 't vis. vid., in poll' empt' p' oper' xxiid. S'm' ix. iiid.

Ric' de Roull' xxiid. S'm' patet.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox' xxiid. ob., Jor' Gouch xxiid. ob., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xxiid. ob., Will'o de Peeck' xxiid., Wyn' ap Jor' xid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' Duy xd., Ph' Seyth' xd., Medue' ap Dd' xd.

Bayard'.—Rob' Gappe xd., Ad' de Canck xd.

Oper'.—Ph'o de Dandon' xd., Joh'ni de Covitr' xd., Th. le Carter ixid., Reg' de Roull' viid.

Falkonar'.—Walt' de Grene viiid.

Porteh'.—Ad' le Bedul' viid. S'm' xvs. iiid. ob.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph' ap Tedur' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de q'arr' 't usque, Castru' cu' j batell' 't p' x tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiid., iis. vid.; Joh'ni Glowe xxd., Robert de Wych' xxd., Joh'ni Marescall' xxd., Herr' Duy xxd., Ph'o Seyth' xxd.

Careag' p' terr'.—Will'o de Stretton' car' pet'as de Mar' usque Castru' cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis. viiid.; Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usque Castru' cu' j carect' 't ii equis p' v dies et di' capient' p' die' viiid., iis. viiid. S'm' xviii. iid.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' iiid. vs. id. q'.

12.—Solue' fact' p' oper' Cast'i Bell'i Mar' Die D'nica xxvi die Decembr' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' sept' p'ced'.

Cement'.—Mag'r' Nich' Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' xxiid. ob., Ricard' de Cristchirch' xxiid., Ricard' de Wyke xxiid., Steph' de Bockenhal' xxd. q', Radulf' de Wych' xxiid. q', Rog' de Yock' xxd. q', Will'o de Eynestapul' xxiid. q', Will'o de Northampton' xxd. q', Joh'ni de Steunton' xxd. q', Ad' de Conewey xxd. S'm' xxiis. q'.

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene xxd. q', Joh'ni de Lenton' xxd. q', Herr' de Elford' xxiid., Will'o de Carlton' xviid., Ric' de Haluhton' xviid., Joh'ni de Oclea xviid. S'm' ix. iiid.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xvii pec' ferri 't x gadd' asc' circa instrum' cemet' cubit' 't quarr' xixd. ob., Lambert' de Holsh'm viiid. ob. S'm' iis. iiid.

In lx duod' ferri e'p'e pro oper' pree' duod' xvd., lxxvs.; in viii m' de bord' nail' e'p'e p' oper' p'c' mill' iis. iiid., xxvis. viiid.; in iiiii pec' cinglor' e'p'o p' oper' p'ec' pec' xd., iis. iiid. S'm' cvs.

Carpe't'.—Ricard' de Roull' xviid. S'm' pat'.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox' xid. ob., Jor' Gouch xid. ob., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xid. ob., Will'o de Peeck' xd., Wyn' ap Jor' xid. ob., Eyvu' de Bangor' viiid. ob., Ma-

doc' de Bangor' viiid., Madoc' Duy viiid. ob., Ph' Seyth' viiid., Meduc' ap D'd viiid.

Bayard'.—Ph' de Dand' viiid., Rob' Capp' viiid.

Oper'.—Ph' de Dandon' viiid. ob., Joh'ni de Covitr' viiid. ob., Will'o de Stretton' viiid. ob., Thom' le Carter' viiid. ob., Reg' de Roul' vid.

Falkon'.—Walt' de Grene viiid.

Porteh'.—Ad' le Bedul' vid. S'm' xiiis. xd. ob.

Car' p' terr'.—Ph' ap Tedur' car' lib' 't nig'as pet'as de q'arr' 't usque Castu' cu' j batell' 't p' vii tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiii., xxiid.; Joh' Glowe Rob' xxiid., Rob' de Wych' xxiid., Joh' Marescall' xxiid., Herr' Duy xxiid., Ph' Seyth' xxiid.

Careag' p' terr'.—Walt' de Stretton car' pet'as de mar' usque castru' cu' j carecta 't ii equis p' iiii dies cap' p' die' viiid., iis. viiid.; Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de mar' usq' cast'm cu' una carecta 't ii eq'is p' iiii dies cap' p' die' viiid., iis. viiid. S'm' xiiis. xid.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' sup'a viiiid. xs. viiid. q'.

13.—Soluc' fact' p' oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' Die' D'nica ii die Januar' Anno R. E. x'o p' septi'a p'ced'.

Ceme't'.—Mag'ro Nich' Derneford' viis. S'm' pat'.

Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' patet.

In ii carrat' plu'b' et v ped' 't di empe' p' cist' ingenior' ponder' 't p' coop'ta d'o'm i' cast'm ibid' una cu' car' prec' carr' xxxixs., iiiiid. vis. ixd.; in xv q'art' calc' no' exti'ct' e'pe' p' oper' p' mesur' cumlat' prec' quart' viiid., xs.; in busc' empe' p' plu'b' fudand' 't p' carn' sicca'd' vs., in poll' e'pe' p' oper' vis, in vi garb' asc' empe' p' oper' prec' garb' xxiid., viis. S'm' cixs. iiii.

Car' p' Mar'.—Rees Gouch' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' 't usque Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' iii tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiii., xxiid.; Joh'ni Glowe viiid., Rob' de Wych' viiid., Ad' Gouch' viiid., Joh'ni Marescall' viiid., Herr' Duy viiid. S'm' iiiiis. iiiiid.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' sup'a viid. iis. iiii.

14.—Soluc' facta p' oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' Die' D'nica ix die Januar' Anno R. E. x'o p' sept' p'ced'.

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd de Wyrwod' iis. iiii., Ricard' de Wyke iis. id., Will'o de Eustapul' iis. id., Steph' de Bockenh' iis. q', Rog' de Yock' iis. q', Will'o de Northamto' iis. q', Joh'ni de Steunto' iis. q', Ad' de Conewey xviid. ob. S'm' xxiis. xd. ob.

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' patet.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene iis. q', Joh'ni de Lenton' xxiid. q', Joh'ni de Okle iis., Herr' de Elford' xxiid., Ric' de Carlto' xxiid., Ric' de Haluhton' xxiid. S'm' xis. iiii. ob.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xvii pec' ferri 't xiiii gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't q'arr' xxiid., Lamb' de Holsh'm xd., Will'o Fabr' fabric' ceric' p' port' 't hostiis Cast'i Bell' Mar' xxiid. q'. S'm' iiiiis. vid. q'.

Carpet'.—Ricard' de Roul' xviid. S'm' pat'.

Q'arr'.—Ad' Fox' xxiid. ob., Jor' Gouch' xxiid. ob., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xiii ob., Will'o de Peeck xxiid., Wyn' ap Jor' xid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xd., Mad' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' Duy xd., Phelipp' Seyth' xd., Mereduc' ap Dd' xd.

Bayard'.—Joh'ni de Covitr' xd., Ph' de Dandon' xd.

Oper'.—Rob' Capp' ixd., Th'm de Colshul' xd., Ad' de Oklehal' ixd.

Falkonar'.—Walt' de Grene viiid.

S'm' xxiis. id. ob.

Car' p' t'ra'.—Ad' de Canek' car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' j carect' 't ii eq'is p' iiii dies et di' cap' p' die' viiid., iiii.; Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' i carect' 't ii equis p' iiii die 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iiii. S'm' vis.

S'm' to'l' sup'a lxi. xid. q'.

15.—Solucio facta p' oper' Cast'i Belli Mar' D'nica Die xvi die Januar' Anno R. E. x'o p' septi'a precedent'.

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd de Wyrwod' iis. iid., Ricard' de Wyke iis. id., Will'o de Eynestapul' iis. id., Ricarde de Cristchirch' iis., Radulf de Wych' xxd., Steph' de Bockenhal' iis. q', Rogero de Yock' iis. q', Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. q', Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. q', Ad' de Conewey xviid. ob. S'm' xxvis. vid. ob.

Cler'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubitor'.—Nich' de Grene iis. q., Herr' de Elford' xxiid., Ricard' de Carlton' xxiid., Joh'i de Oekle xxiid., Ricard' de Haluhton xxiid. S'm' ixs. q'.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' iiii duod' ferri 't xviii gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't quarr' xxiid. ob., Lamb' de Holsh'm xd., Will'o Fabr' fabric' serur' p' port' 't ost' Cast'i Bell'i Mar' xxiid. ob. q'. S'm' iiiiis. vid. q'.

Jany'n Da' quere't' xv dol' carb' mar' ap'd Holston' p' oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' cu' log' batell' 't cap' p' dol' xixd. 't p' podie' iiiiid. salvo iid. p' duo 't p' scar' xxs. xd. S'm' p'.

Carpent'.—Ricard' de Roul' xxiid., Reg' de Roul' viiid., Ad' Seyr' xxd., Ph' Seyth' xxiid. S'm' vs. id.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox xxiid. ob., Jor' Gouch' xxiid. ob., Nich' de Fel'mah' xxiid. ob., Jena' ap' Dd' xxiid., Wyn' a' Jor' xxiid., Eyvu' de Bangor, xd. ob., Maddoc' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' Duy xd., Meduo' ap' Dd' xd., Ph' Seyth' xd., Eddenene ap' Dd' xd., Ph' de Dandon xd., Joh'ni de Covitr' xd.

Oper'.—Rob' Capp' xd.

Portch'.—Walt' de Grene viiid.

S'm' xxiis. vd. ob.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph Seyth' car' pet'as de quarr' 't usque Cast'm cu' j batell' 't 't p' vi tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiiiid., xviiid.; Ad' Gouch' xxiid.; John'i Marescall xxiid.; Ad' de Gramor' xxiid.

Car' p' terr'.—Ad' de Canek' car' pet'as de Mar' us' Cast'm cu' i carect' 't ii equis p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iiii. viiid.; Will'o de Dene car' petras de Mar' us' Castru' cu' una batell' 't carect' 't ii equis p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iiii. viiid. S'm' xis. xd.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' supra ivli. xis. xid. ob.

16.—Soluc' facta p' Oper' Cast'i Belli Mar' Die D'nica xxiii die Januar' Anno R. E. x'o p' sept' p'ced'.

Cem'.—Mag' Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd de Wyrwood iis. iid., Ricard' de Wyke iis. id., Will'o de Eynestapul' iis. id., Steph' de Bockenhal' iis. q', Radulf de Wych' iis. q', Rogero de Yock' iis. q', Joh'i de Lenton' iis. q', Joh'ni de Stewnto' iis. q', Ad' de Conewey xviid. S'm' xxiis. ixid. q'.

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Nichol' de Grene iis. q', Herr' de Elford' xxiid., Ricard' de Carlton' xxiid., Joh'ni de Okle xxiid., Ric' de Haluhton' xxiid. S'm' ixs. q'.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xxiid pec' ferr' 't xvii gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't q'arr' xxiid. ob., Lamb' de Holsh'am xd., Will'o Fabr' fabric' serur' p' port' 't ost' d'c'i Cast'i xxiid. ob. q'. S'm' iiiiis. vid. q'.

Carp'n'.—Ric' de Roul' xxiid., Reg' de Roul' viiid., Ad' Seyr' xxd., Jena ap' Dd' xxd., Rees Duy xd. S'm' vis. viiid.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox xiiid. ob., Jor' Gouch' xiiid. ob., Nich' de Fel'msham xiiid. ob., Wyn' ap Jor' xid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' de Bangor' xd., Maddoc' Duy xd., Mereduc' ap Dd' xd., Phelipp' Seyth' xd., Edenenet' ap Dd' xd., Ph' de Dandon' xd., Joh'ni de Covitr' xd.

Fact' p' coral' calc'.—Robert de Ekleshal' xd., Rob' Capp' iiid.

Porteh'.—Walt' de Gren' viiid.

S'm' xiis. viiid. ob.

Car' p' Mar'.—Phelipp' Seyth' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de q'arr' 't 'usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' viii tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiid., iis.; Ad' Gouch' xvid., Joh'ni Marescall' xvid., Ad' de Camor' xvid.

Car' p' terr'.—Ad' de Canck' car' pet'as de Mar' us' Cast'm cu' j carect' 't ii eq'is p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die viiid., iis. viiid.; Will'o de Dene car' pet'as cu' una carect' 't ii eq'is p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis. viiid. S'm' xiis. iiid.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' supra lxxis. viid. q'.

17.—Soluc' fac' pro oper' Cast'i Belli' Mar' Die D'nica xxx die Januar' Anno R. E. x'o p' sept' p'ced'.

Cement'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. iid. Will'o de Eustapul' iis. id., Steph' de Boekenh' iis. q', Radulf de Wych' iis. q., Rog' de Yock, iis. q'a, Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. q., Joh'ni de Steunton iis. q', Will'o de Rosse iis., Ad' de Conewey xviiid. ob. S'm' xxiiis. ix. o. q'.

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' patet.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene iis. q., Herr' de Elford' xxid., Ricard' de Carlton' xxid., Ric' de Haluhto' xxid., Ric' de Roul' xxid. S'm' ix. q'.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' iiid duod' ferr' 't xx gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't quarr' xxiid. ob., Lambert' de Holsh'm xd., Will'o Fabr' fabric' serur' p' ostiis 't p' port' Cast'i Bell' Mar' xxid. ob. q'. S'm' iis. vid. q'.

Empc'.—In viii petris pic' empc' p' batell' 't prec' petr' xvid., xs. viiid.; in ix li. sepe empc' p' eod' batell' prec' li. id. q., xid. q., in j batell' plen' e'pc' p' oper' viiis. S'm' xixs. viiid. q'.

Carp'nt'.—Reg' de Roul' xxiid., Ad' de Duy xxd., Jena ap Dd' xxd., Rees Duy xd. S'm' vis. q'.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox xiiid. ob., Jor' Gouch' xiiid. ob., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xiiid. ob., Wyn' ap Jor' xid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' Duy xd., Merduc' ap Dd' xd., Ph' Seyth' xd., Edenenet' ap Dd' xd., Phelipp' de Dandon' xd., Joh'ni de Covitr' xd., Rob' de Ekleshal' xd., Rob' de Stafford' xd.

Oper'.—Rob' Capp' xd.

Porteh'.—Walt' de Grene' viiid.

S'm' xiiis. id. o'.

Car' p' ter'.—Ph' Seyth' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' 't usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' ix tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiid., iis. iis., Ad' Gouch' xviiid., Joh'ni Marescall, xviiid., Ad' de Camor' xviiid.

Car' p' terr'.—Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usque Cast'm cu' una i carect' 't ii eq'is p' iiii dies 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis.; Ad' de Canck' car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' j carect' 't ii eq'is p' iiii dies 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis. S'm' xiis. ixid.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' supra iiiiid. xiis. vid. q'.

18.—Soluc' fact' p' oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' Die D'nica vi die Februar' Anno R. E. x'o p' sept' p'ced'.

Cem'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. viiid.,



Will'o de Eynestapul' iis. vid., Steph' de Bookenh' iis. vd., Radulf' de Wych' iis. vd., Rog' de Yock' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. vd., Will'o de Rosse iis. iiiid., Ad' de Conewey xid. S'm' xxviii. viiid.

Cler'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'ma pat'.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene iis. vd., Herr' de Elford' iis. id., Ric' de Carlton' iis. id., Ric' F'anceys iis. id., Ric' de Haluhton' iis. id. S'm' xs. ixid.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' iii duod' 't iiiii pec' ferr' 't xxii gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't q'arr' iis. iiiid., Lamb' de Holsh'm xiid., Will'o Fabr' fabric' serur' p' ost' 't p' port' d'c'i Castri iis. iid. S'm' vs. vd.

Empt'.—In ix pet'is pic' empt' p' batell' 't prec' petr' xvid., xis.; in iiiii pec' merem' empt' p' poll' iis. vid., in ii pec' merem' emptis p' batell' 't xiid. S'm' xvs. vid.

Carpent'.—Ricard' de Roul' iis. iid., Ad' Seyr' iis., Jena' ap Dd' iis., Rees Duy xid. S'm' viis.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox xiiiid. ob., Jor' Gouch' xiiiid. ob., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xiiiid. ob., Wyn' ap Jor' xiiid., Eyvu' de Bangor' ixid. q', Madoc' de Bangor' ixid. q', Madoc' Duy ixid. q', Meduc' ap Dd' ixid. q', Ph' Seyth' ixid. q', Edenenec ap Dd' ixid. q', Ph' de Dandon' ixid. q', Joh'ni de Covitr' ixid. q', Rob' de Ekleshal' ixid. q', Rob' de Stafford' ixid. q'.

Oper'.—Rob' Gappe' xd., Walt' de Grene viiid. S'm' xiii. xid.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph' Seyth' car' lib' 't nig'as pet'as de q'arr' 't us' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' viiii tyd' cap' p' tyd' iiiid., iis.; Ad' Gouch' xvd., Joh'ni Marescall' xvid., Ad' de Gramor' xvid.

Car' p' terr'.—Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' us' Cast'm cu' una carect' 't ii eq'is p' iiiii dies 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis.; Ad' de Canck' car' pet'as pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' carect' 't ii equis p' iiiii dies 't di' cap' p' die' viiii iis. S'm' xis.

P'b'. S'm' to'l' supra iiiii. xis. xid.

19.—Solucio facta pro oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' Die D'nica xiii die Febr' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septi'a p'cedent'.

Ceme't'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. viiid., Will'o de Eynestapul' iis. vd., Steph' de Bockenhal' iis. vd., Rogero de Yock' iis. vd., Radulf' de Wych' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. vd., Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. vd., Will'o de Rosse iis. iiiid., Ad' de Conewey xxd. S'm' xxviii. id.

Cleric'.—Nicholas de Radewell' xxd. S'm' patet.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene iis. vd., Herr' de Elford' iis. id., Ric' de Carlton' iis. id., Joh' de Ockle iis. id., Ric' de Haluhton' iis. id. S'm' xs. ixid.

Fabr'.—Steph'o Fabr' oper' v duod' ferr' 't xxix gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't q'arr' iis. iiiid., Lamb' de Holsh'm xiid., Will'o Fabr' fabric' serur' p' port' 't p' ostiis Cast'i Bell' Mar' iis. iid. S'm' vs. vd.

In ii coreis eq'is alb' empe' pro poll' iis. vid., in ii pipes ferr' empe' p' d'cis poll' xiid., et Eyvu' Bauch' p' i cord' canab' empe' p' batell' 't ix. viiid. S'm' xiii. id.

Carpent'.—Ric' de Roul' iis. iid., Ad' Seyr' iis., Jena' ap Dd' iis., Rees Duy xid. S'm' viis.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox xvid., Jor' Gouch' xvid., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xvid., Wyn' ap Jor' xiiiid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' Duy xd., Mereduc' ap Dd' xd., Ph' Seyth' xd., Edenenet' ap Dd' xd., Ph' de Dandon' xd., Joh'ni de Covitr' xd., Rob' de Ekleshal' xd., Rob' de Stafford' xd., Joh'ni Marescall' xd.

Oper'.—Rob' Capp' ixid., Walt' de Grene viiid. S'm' xvs. viiid.

Car' p' Mar'.—Phelipp' Seyth' car' pet'as de quarr' 't usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' ix tyd' capp' p' tyd' *iiid.*, *iis. iiid.*, Ad' Gouch' *xviid.*, Ad' de Camor' *xviid.*, Joh'ni Glowe *xviid.*

Car' p' terr'.—Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' una carect' et ii eq's p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die' *viiid.*, *iis. viiid.*, Ad' de Canck' car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' j bate carect' 't ii eq'is p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die' *viiid.*, *iis. viiid.* S'm' *xiiis. id.*

P'b'. S'm' to'l' sup' *iiiii.* *xvs. ix.*

20.—Soluc' facta p' oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' Die D'nica *xx* die Febr' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septi'a p'ced'.

Cement'.—Magr' Nich' de Derneford' *viis.*, Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' *iis. viid.*, Will'o de Eynestapul' *iis. vd.*, Steph'o de Bocken' *iis. vd.*, Radulf' de Wych' *iis. vd.*, Rog' de Yock' *iis. vd.*, Joh'ni de Lento' *iis. vd.*, Joh'ni de Steunto' *iis. vd.*, Will'o de Rosse *iis. iiid.*, Ad' de Conewey *xxd.* S'm' *xxviis. id.*

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' *xxd.* S'ma patet.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene *iis. vd.*, Herr' de Elford' *iis. id.*, Ric' de Carlton' *iis. id.*, Joh'ni de Okle *iis. id.*, Ric' de Haluhto' *iis. id.* S'm' *xs. ix.*

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' *iiii* duod' 't ii pec' ferr' *xxiii* gadd' asc' circa instrument' cement' cubit' 't quarr' *iis. iiid.*, Lamb' de Holsh'm *xiiid.*, Will'o Fabr' fabric' serur' p' port' 't ostiis d'o'o Cast'i *iis. id.* S'm' *vs. vd.*

Carp'n'.—In una pet' sep' empc' p' batell' 't *xvid.*, in st'amie empc' p' eod' batell' *id.*, in una cord' canab' empc' p' batell' 't ponder' v pet'as 't di' prec' pecr' *iis. iiid.*, *xs. viiid.*; in vadiis de t'n carp'nt' quol't cap' p' septiam *xxd.* p' q'ind' an' Purific' Be' Mar' *xs.*, et ii carp'n' quol't cap' p' sept' *xviid.* p' id' te'p' *vis.*, p' lii pec' maher' p' Cast'o Bell' Mar' ex quib' pecr' quol't de *xiii* est de longit' *xxi* ped' 't ix poliet' quadrat' in latitud' 't quel't *xx* aliar' pec' de longit' *xv* ped' p' mediu' un' 't alt'ius 't que't de *xix* aliar' pec' est de longit' *xi* ped' 't in latitud' pred'ca v'l fer', et in car' *xlii* pec' de bos' de Roes' us' ad aq' de Thlanrost *xis. iiid.*, et in vadiis p'd'cor' *iii* carp'n' quil't cap' p' sept' *iis.*, *xiiis.*; et in vad' duor' carp'n' predict' quil't cap' p' sept' *xxiid.*, *viis. iiid.*; circa ..... p' q'ind' post' Pur' Be' Mar'. In car' *xlii* pec' Meher' de Thlanrost' p' aq' usq' Bell' Mar' in g'osso *xiiis. id.*, in *viii* pet'is ..... empc' p' batell' 't p'cin' pecr' *xvid.*, *xs. viiid.* S'm' *iiiii.* *xviid.*

Carpent'.—Ric' de Roule *iis. id.*, Ad' Seyr' *iis.*, Jena' ap Dd' *iis.*, Rees Duy *xd.* S'm' *viis.*

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox *xvid.*, Jor' Gouch' *xvid.*, Nich' Fel'msh'm *xvid.*, Wyn' ap Jor' *xiiid.*, Eyvu' de Bangor' *xd.*, Madoc' de Bangor' *xd.*, Madoc' Duy *xd.*, Meduc' ap Dd' *xd.*, Ph' Seyt' *xd.*, Edenenet ap Dd' *xd.*, Ph' de Dando' *xd.*, Joh'ni de Covitr' *xd.*, Joh' de Eklesh' *xd.*, Rob' de Stafford' *x.*, Joh'ni Marescall' *xd.*

Oper'.—Rob' Capp' *ixd.*, Ad' de Dene *viiid.*, Walt' de Grene *viiid.* S'm' *xvis. iiid.*

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph' Seyth' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de q'arr' 't usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' viii tyd' cap' p' tyd' *iiid.*, *iis.*; Ad' Gouch' *xvid.*, Ad' de Camor' *xvid.*, Joh'ni Glowe *xvid.*

..... Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' j carect' 't ii eq'is p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die' *viiid.*, *iis. viiid.*; Ad' de Canck' car' pet'as de Mar' us' Cast'm cu' ii carect' 't ii eq'is p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die' *viiid.*, *iis. viiid.* S'm' *xiiis. iiid.*

S'm' to'l' sup'a *viiiii.* *iiis. id.*

21.—Solucio facta p' oper' Cast'i Bell' Mar' Die D'nica xxvii die Febr' Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septi'a p'c'.

Cement'.—Mag'r'o Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. iid., Will'o de Eynestapul' iis. id., Steph' de Bocken' iis. q', Radulff' de Wych' iis. q', Rog'o de Yock iis. q', Joh'ni de Lenton' iis. q', Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. q', Will'o de Ross iis., Ad' de Conewey xviid. S'm' xxiis. ix. q'.

Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubitor'.—Nich' de Grene iis. q., Herr' de Elfort' xxiid., Ricard' de Carlito' xxiid., Ricard' de Haluhton' xxiid., Joh'ni de Ravenesbur' iis., Nich' de Salusbur' xxiid., Nicholas de Fel'msh'm xxiid. ob. S'm' xxiis. iid. ob. q'.

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' xxi pec' fer' 't xvii gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't q'arreor' xxiid. ob., Lambert' de Holsh'm xd., Will'o Fabr' fabric' serur' p' ostiis 't port' d'e'i Cast'i xxiid. ob. q. S'm' iiiis. vid. q.

In iiiii remis e'pt' p' batell' 't preciu' rem' iiiid., xvid.; in ii spechors empt' p' eod' iiiid., in i sumag' ungar' e'pt' p' oper' iiiid. S'm' xxiid.

Carp'nt'.—Ricard' de Roule xxiid. ob., Ad' Seyr' xxd., Rees Duy viiid. ob. S'm' iiiis. iid.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox xxiid. ob., Jor' Gouch' xxiid. ob., Wyn' ap Jor' xid., Eyvu' de Bangor' viiid. ob., Madoc' de Bangor' viiid. ob., Madoc' Duy viiid. ob., Meduc' ap Dd' viiid. ob., Edenenet ap Dd' viiid. ob., Ph' de Dandon' viiid. ob., Joh'ni de Covitr' viiid. ob., Rob' de Eklesh' viiid. ob., Rob' de Stafford' xd., Tudur' ap Dd' viiid. ob., Jor' ap Guingul' viiid. ob., Herr' le Scherma' xd.

Oper'.—Joh'ni de Covitr' viiid. ob., Walt' de Grene viid. S'm' xxiis. iid. ob.

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph' ap Tudur' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de q'arr' 't usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' vii tyd' cap' p' tyda' iiiid., xxiid.; Ad' Gouch' xxiid., Joh'ni Marescall' xxiid., Ad' de C'amor xxiid.

Car' p' terr'.—Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' j carect' 't ii eq'is p' iiiii dies 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis.; Ad' de Canck' car' pet'as de Mar' usque Cast'm cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' iiiii dies 't di' cap' p' die' viiid., iis. S'm' xis. iid.

P'b'. S'm' toT' sup' lxxiis. viiid. ob. q'.

22.—Solucio facta pro oper' Cast'i Belli' Mar' Die D'nica vi die Marcii Anno R. R. E. x'o p' septi'a p'ced'.

Cement'.—Mag'r'o Nich' de Derneford' viis., Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' iis. viid., Will'o de Eynestapul' xvd., Steph' de Bocken' iis. vd., Radulfo de Wych' iis. vd., Roger' de Yock iis. vd., Joh'ni de Lenton' xxiid. ob., Joh'ni de Steunton' iis. vd., Will'o de Rosse iis. iiiid., Joh'ni de Ramesbur' iis. iiiid., Ad' de Conewey xxd. S'm' xxviii. ob.

Cleric'.—Nich' de Radewell' xxd. S'm' pat'.

Cubit'.—Nich' de Grene iis. vd., Herr' de Elford' iis. id., Ricard' de Carlton' iis. id., Ricard' de Haluhton' iis. id., Nich' de Salusbur' iis. id., Will'o de Dynbigh' iis. id., Nich' Bernard' xxiid., Nich' de Fel'msh'm xvid. S'm' xvs. xd.

Steph' Fabr' oper' iiiii duod' ferr' 't xxiii gadd' asc' circa instrum' cem' cubit' 't q'arr' iis. iiiid., Lamb' de Holsh'm xiid., Will'o Fabr' fabricant' serur' p' port' 't ost' d'e'i Cast'i iis. iid. S'm' vs. vd.

In ii dol' carbon' mar' empt' p' oper' preciu' dol' iis., vis. S'm' patet.

Ricard' de Roul' iis., Ad' Seyr' iis. S'm' iiiis.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox xvid., Joan Gouch' xvid., Wyn' ap Jorn' xxiid., Eyvu' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' de Bangor' xd., Madoc' Duy xd., Meduc' ap Dd' xd., Edenenet ap Dd' xd., Joh'ni de Covitr' xd., Phelipp' de Dandon' xd., Robert' de Ekleshal' xd., Rob' de Stafford' xd., Tudwr ap Dd' xd., Joh'ni Marescall' xd.

Oper'.—Robert' Gappe *xd.*, Herr' de Sherma' *xd.*

Porteh'.—Walt' de Grene *viii.* S'm' *xvs. iiid.*

Ph' ap Tudur' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' 't usque Castru' cu' j batell' 't p' vi tyd' cap' p' tyd' *iiid.*, *xviii.*; Ad' Gouch' *xii.*, Thom' Gouch' *xii.*, Steph' de Wal'gford' *xii.*, Joh'ni Glowe *xii.*, Dd' Duy *xii.*

Ad' Gouch' car' liber' 't nig'as pet'as de quarr' n'r usq' Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' viii tyd' cap' p' tyd' *iiid.*, *ii.*; Ad' de C'amor' *xvid.*, Reginald' le Walshe *xvid.*, Will'o Duy *xvid.*

Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' j bate' carect' 't ii equis p' *iiii* dies 't di' cap' p' die *viii.*, *ii.*; Ad' de Canck' car' pet'as de Mar' usq' Cast'm cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' *iiii* dies 't di' cap' p' die *viii.*, *ii.* S'm' *xviii.* *vid.*

P'b'. S'm' tol' sup' *iiii.* *xiii.* *ix.* *ob.*

23.—Solucio facta pro oper' Cast'i Bell'i Mar' Die D'nica *xiii* die Marci Anno R. E. E. x'o p' septi'a precedent'.

Cement'.—Mag'ro Nich' de Derneford' *vii.*, Will'o le Peinter *ii.*, Edmu'd' de Wyrwod' *ii.* *viid.*, Will'o de Eynestapul' *ii.* *vid.*, Steph'o de Bocken' *ii.* *vd.*, Radulf' de Wych *ii.* *vd.*, Rogero de Yock' *ii.* *vd.*, Joh'ni de Lenton' *ii.* *vd.*, Joh'ni de Stewnton' *ii.* *vd.*, Will'o de Rosse *ii.* *iiii.*, Joh'ni de Ramesbur' *ii.* *iiii.*, Ad' de Conewey *xxii.* S'm' *xxxiii.* *viid.*

Nicholas de Radewell' *xxd.* S'm' patet.

Cubitor'.—Nich' de Grene *ii.* *vd.*, Nich' de Salusbur' *ii.* *vd.*, Joh'ni de Grene *ii.* *iiii.*, Will'o de Dynbygh' *ii.* *id.*, Will'o de Vanreal' *ii.*, Herr' de Elforde *ii.* *id.*, Ricard' de Carlton' *ii.* *id.*, Ricard' de Haluhton' *ii.* *id.*, Nich' Bernard' *ii.*, Nich' Fel'msh'm *xvid.* S'm' *xxs.* *xd.*

Fabr'.—Steph' Fabr' oper' vii duod' ferr' 't xxvi gadd' asc' ci'ca instrum' ceme't' cubit' 't q'arr' *ii.* *iiii.*, Thom' Pese *xii.*, Will'o Fabr' fabric' serur' p' port' 't ostiis d'ci Cast'i *ii.* *id.* S'm' *vs.* *vd.*

In xi g'oss' planebord' empt' p' oper' prec' bord' *vd.*, *iiii.* *viid.*; in *iiii* sumag' virg' e'pt' p' oper' p'ciu' sumag' *iiii.*, *xvid.* *ob.*; in vi li' pet'is pic' empt' p' oper' p'ciu' petre *xvid.*, *viii.*; in *iiii* remis emp'c' p' oper' prec'm rem' *iiii.*, *xvid.* S'm' *xvs.* *iiid.*

Carp'nt'.—Ricard' de Roul' *ii.* *id.* S'm' patet.

Quarr'.—Ad' Fox *xvid.*, Jorn' Gouch' *xvd.*, Wyn' ap Jorn' *xiii.*, Joh'ni de Stretton' *xii.*, Eyvu' de Bangor' *xd.*, Madoc' de Bangor' *xd.*, Madoc' Duy *xd.*, Mereduc' ap David' *xd.*, Edenenet ap Dd' *xd.*, Robert' de Eklesh' *xd.*, Rob' de Stafford' *xd.*, Joh'ni Marescall' *xd.*, Tudur' ap Dd' *xd.*

Oper'.—Herr' de (Sherman) *xd.*, Rob' Capp' *ix.*

Porteh'.—Walt' de Grene *viii.*

S'm' *xiii.* *vd.*

Car' p' Mar'.—Ph' ap Tudur' car' pet'as de quarr' 't usque Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' vii tyd' cap' p' tyd' *iiid.*, *xxid.*; Ad' Gouch' *xiii.*, Thom' Gouch' *xiii.*, Steph' de Wal'gford' *xiii.*, Joh'ni Glowe *xiii.*, Ad' Duy *xiii.* Ad' Roket' cu' pet'as de quarr' 't usque Cast'm cu' j batell' 't p' vii tyd' capient' p' tyd' *iiid.*, *xxid.*; Ad' de Vanreal' *xiii.*, Ad' de Camor' *xiii.*, Ph' de Dandon' *xiii.*

Car' p' terr'.—Will'o de Dene car' pet'as de Mar' usque Cast'm cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' v dies 't di' cap' p' die *viii.*, *ii.* *viid.*; Will'o de Stretton' car' pet'as de Mar' usque Cast'm cu' una carect' 't ii equis p' qui'q' dies 't di' cap' p' die *viii.*, *ii.* *viid.* S'm' *xix.* *vid.*

P'b'. S'm' tol' sup' ..... *xii.* *id.*

In dorso.—Pticle' expens' opar' Cast'i Bell'i Mar' festo S'ci Mich' Anno .....

## TESTIMONIAL TO MR. T. STEPHENS,

*Author of "Literature of the Kymry."*

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At a Meeting held at the St. David's School Rooms, Merthyr Tydfil, on Thursday evening, February 16th, 1871, it was unanimously resolved that the following resolutions be adopted:—

1st.

"Having regard to the long and faithful services of Mr. Stephens as Honorary Secretary of the Merthyr Library, extending over a period of twenty four years, it is hereby resolved, that the Members of the Library are of opinion that something of a more substantial nature by way of a Testimonial be tendered to Mr. Stephens than a mere record of thanks."

2nd, Resolved;

"That having regard to the great reputation which Mr. Stephens has acquired as a celebrated Celtic Scholar, that an appeal be made to his fellow townsmen generally, and to others interested in Celtic Literature, to take part in this Testimonial."

3rd, Resolved;

"That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as a Committee to carry out the foregoing resolutions,"  
viz. :—

THE RIGHT HON. HENRY A. BRUCE, M.P., Home Secretary.

LADY CHARLOTTE SCHREIBER.

HENRY RICHARD, Esq., M.P.,	J. C. FOWLER, Esq.,
RICHARD FOTHERGILL, Esq., M.P.,	E. J. DAVIES, Esq., J.P.,
Judge FALCONEB,	W. T. CRAWSHAY, Esq., J.P.,
G. T. CLARK, Esq.,	J. D. THOMAS, Esq., High Bailiff,
R. T. CRAWSHAY, Esq.,	JOSEPH EDWARDS, Esq., Sculptor,
T. J. EVANS, Esq., High Sheriff for	London,
Brecon,	DANIEL THOMAS, Esq., Dinas,

THE MERTHYR LIBRARY COMMITTEE,

With power to add to their number.

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Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Treasurer, T. J. EVANS, Esq., at the Brecon Old Bank, or to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. DAVID EVANS, Gas Works, Merthyr Tydfil.

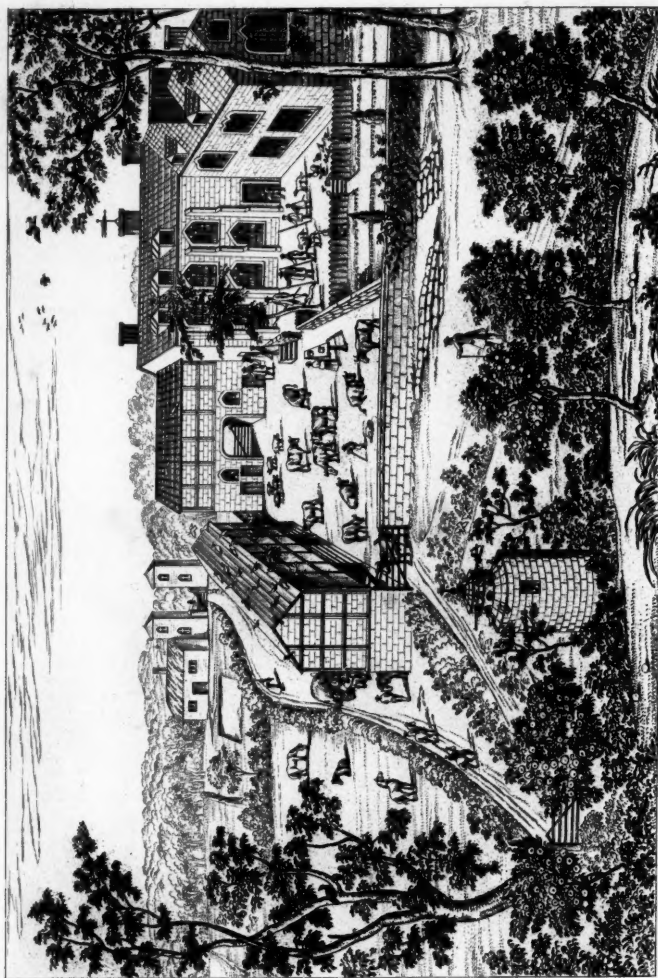
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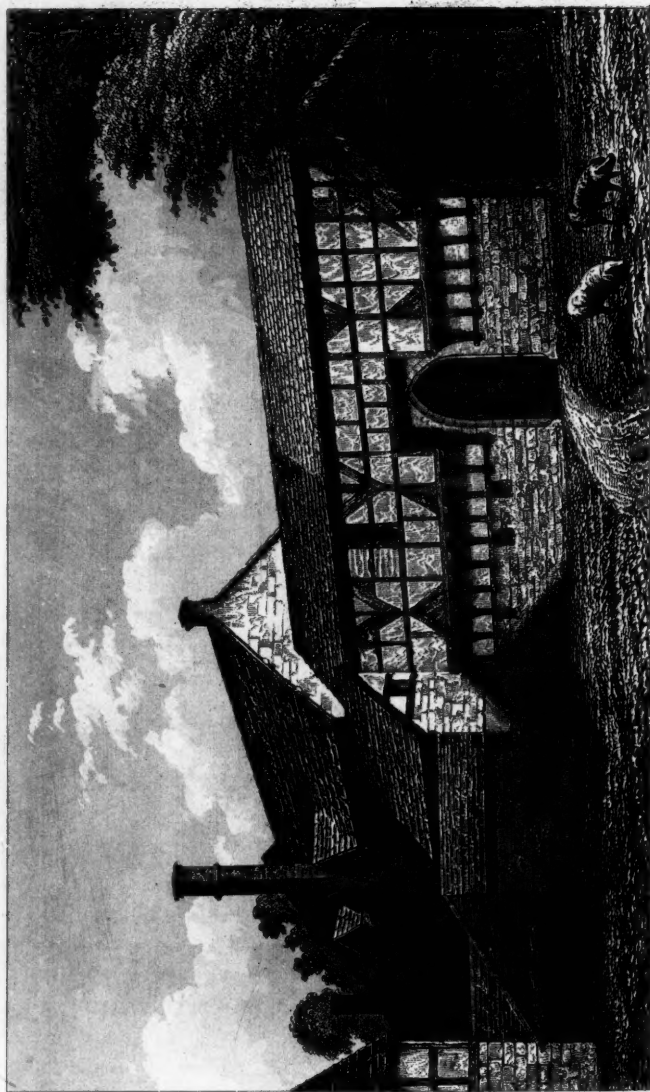


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